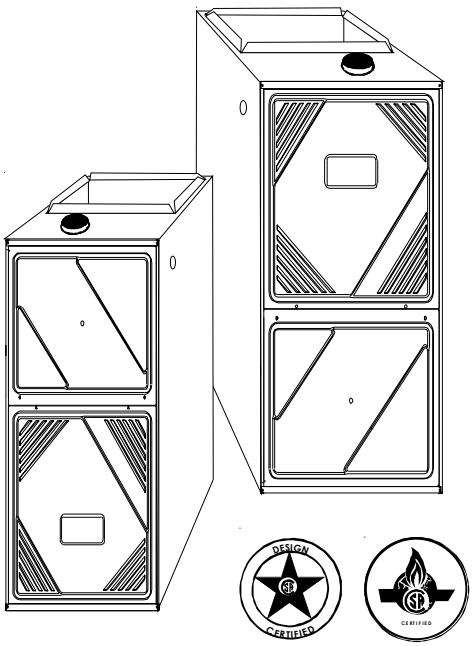
GUI*/GCI*

GAS-FIRED WARM AIR FURNACE INSTALLATION INSTRUCTIONS

Heating & Air Conditioning
Amana
LASTS AND LASTS AND LASTS.™

Installer: Affix all manuals adjacent to the unit.



These furnaces comply with requirements embodied in the American National Standard / National Standard of Canada ANSI Z21.47·CSA-2.3 Gas Fired Central Furnaces.

RECOGNIZE THIS SYMBOL AS A SAFETY PRECAUTION.

ATTENTION INSTALLING PERSONNEL

As a professional installer you have an obligation to know the product better than the customer. This includes all safety precautions and related items.

Prior to actual installation, thoroughly familiarize yourself with this Instruction Manual. Pay special attention to all safety warnings. Often during installation or repair it is possible to place yourself in a position which is more hazardous than when the unit is in operation.

Remember, it is your responsibility to install the product safely and to know it well enough to be able to instruct a customer in its safe use.

Safety is a matter of common sense...a matter of thinking before acting. Most dealers have a list of specific good safety practices...follow them.

The precautions listed in this Installation Manual are intended as supplemental to existing practices. However, if there is a direct conflict between existing practices and the content of this manual, the precautions listed here take precedence.

Amana is a trademark of Maytag Corporation and is used under license to Goodman Company, L.P. All rights reserved.

Part No. 10759835 Rev. 1
Printed in USA

Goodman Company, L.P.
1810 Wilson Parkway • Fayetteville, Tennessee 37334
www.amana-hac.com

©2004 Goodman Company, L.P.
Effective: March 2004

Table of Contents

To The Owner 4
To The Installer 4
Transportation Damage 4
I. Component Identification 5
II. Safety 6
Additional Safety Considerations 6
Electrostatic Discharge (ESD) Precautions 6
III. Product Application 6
IV. Location Requirements and Considerations 7
General 7
Clearances and Accessibility 7
Furnace Suspension 8
Existing Furnace Removal 8
Thermostat Location 8
V. Combustion and Ventilation Air Requirements 8
VI. Category I Venting (Vertical Venting) 10
VII. Masonry Chimneys 12
Checklist Summary 12
Check 1 - Proper chimney termination. 13
Check 2 - Any solid or liquid fuel appliances vented into this chimney channel 13
Check 3 - Chimney Crown Condition. 14
Check 4 - Debris in Cleanout 14
Check 5 - Liner condition. 14
Check 6 - Dilution Air. 14
Check 7 - Complete the Installation. 14
Fix 1 - Liner termination. 14
Fix 2 -Change venting arrangements 15
Fix 3 - Rebuild the crown. 15
Fix 4 - Relining. 15
VIII. Electrical Connections 15
Wiring Harness 15
115 Volt Line Connections 16
24 Volt Thermostat Wiring 17
115 Volt Line Connection of Accessories (Humidifier and Electronic Air Cleaner) 17
IX. Gas Supply and Piping 17
General 17
Gas Piping Connections 18
Gas Piping Checks 20
Propane Gas Tanks and Piping 20
X. Circulating Air and Filters 20
Ductwork - Air Flow 20
Filters - Read This Section Before Installing The Return Air Ductwork 21
Upright Installations 21
Horizontal Installations 21
XI. Sequence of Operation (Integrated Ignition Control) 21
Normal Heating Sequence 21
Normal Cooling Sequence - Integrated Ignition Control 21
Constant Fan 21

Table of Contents

XII. Start-up Procedure and Adjustment 22
- Heat Anticipator Setting 22
- Furnace operation 22
- Furnace Start-up 22
- Furnace Shutdown 22
- Gas Supply Pressure Measurement 22
- Gas Manifold Pressure Measurement and Adjustment 23
- Gas Input Rate Measurement (Natural Gas Only) 23
- Temperature Rise 23
- Circulator Blower Speed Adjustment 24
- Propane Gas Piping Charts 24
- Circulator Blower Fan Timing Adjustment 24

XIII. Operational Checks 25
- Burner Flame 25
- Auxiliary Limit Control 25
- Primary Limit 25

XIV. Safety Circuit Description 26
- General 26
- Integrated Control Module 26
- Primary Limit 26
- Auxiliary Limit 26
- Rollout Limits 26
- Pressure Switches 26
- Flame Sensor 26

XV. Troubleshooting 26
- Electrostatic Discharge (ESD) Precautions 26
- Diagnostic Chart 26
- Resetting From Lockout 26

XVI. Maintenance 26
- Annual inspection 26
- Filters 28
- Induced Draft and Circulator Blower Motors 29
- Flame Sensor (Qualified Servicer Only) 29
- Igniter (Qualified Servicer Only) 29
- Flue Passages (Qualified Servicer Only) 29
- Burners 29

XVII. Before Leaving an Installation 29

XVIII. Repair and Replacement Parts 29

Troubleshooting Chart 31

GCID Wiring Diagram 33

GUID/GUIE Wiring Diagram 34

Minimum Filter Area (in^2) 35

⚠ WARNING

IF THE INFORMATION IN THESE INSTRUCTIONS IS NOT FOLLOWED EXACTLY, A FIRE OR EXPLOSION MAY RESULT CAUSING PROPERTY DAMAGE, PERSONAL INJURY OR LOSS OF LIFE.

– DO NOT STORE OR USE GASOLINE OR OTHER FLAMMABLE VAPORS AND LIQUIDS IN THE VICINITY OF THIS OR ANY OTHER APPLIANCE.

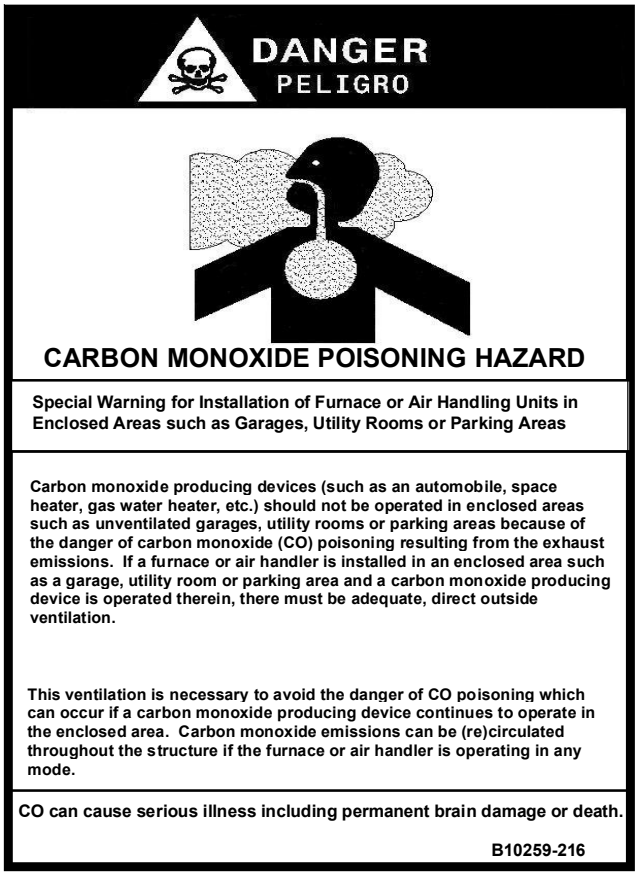
– **WHAT TO DO IF YOU SMELL GAS**:

- DO NOT TRY TO LIGHT ANY APPLIANCE.
- DO NOT TOUCH ANY ELECTRICAL SWITCH; DO NOT USE ANY PHONE IN YOUR BUILDING.
- IMMEDIATELY CALL YOUR GAS SUPPLIER FROM A NEIGHBOR'S PHONE. FOLLOW THE GAS SUPPLIER'S INSTRUCTIONS.
- IF YOU CANNOT REACH YOUR GAS SUPPLIER, CALL THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.

– INSTALLATION AND SERVICE MUST BE PERFORMED BY A QUALIFIED INSTALLER, SERVICE AGENCY OR THE GAS SUPPLIER.

⚠ WARNING

SHOULD OVERHEATING OCCUR OR THE GAS SUPPLY FAIL TO SHUT OFF, TURN OFF THE MANUAL GAS SHUTOFF VALVE EXTERNAL TO THE FURNACE BEFORE TURNING OFF THE ELECTRICAL SUPPLY.


DANGER
PELIGRO
CARBON MONOXIDE POISONING HAZARD
Special Warning for Installation of Furnace or Air Handling Units in Enclosed Areas such as Garages, Utility Rooms or Parking Areas
Carbon monoxide producing devices (such as an automobile, space heater, gas water heater, etc.) should not be operated in enclosed areas such as unventilated garages, utility rooms or parking areas because of the danger of carbon monoxide (CO) poisoning resulting from the exhaust emissions. If a furnace or air handler is installed in an enclosed area such as a garage, utility room or parking area and a carbon monoxide producing device is operated therein, there must be adequate, direct outside ventilation.
This ventilation is necessary to avoid the danger of CO poisoning which can occur if a carbon monoxide producing device continues to operate in the enclosed area. Carbon monoxide emissions can be (re)circulated throughout the structure if the furnace or air handler is operating in any mode.
CO can cause serious illness including permanent brain damage or death.
B10259-216

TO THE OWNER

It is important that you fill out the owner's registration card and mail it today. This will assist us in contacting you should any service or warranty information change in the future. When filling in the registration card, be sure to include the model, manufacturing, and serial numbers, plus the installation date.

Your warranty certificate is also supplied with the unit. Read the warranty carefully and note what is covered. Keep the warranty certificate in a safe location for future reference.

If additional information or operating instructions are required, contact the dealer where the purchase was made.

Homeowner Notice:

If the residence is left unattended for an extended period of time (i.e., 4 hours or greater), have your heating system periodically checked to ensure proper operation. Potential circumstances beyond our control such as power outages, gas service interruptions, product installation, or component failures could result in heating system operational problems.

TO THE INSTALLER

Before installing this unit, please read this manual thoroughly to familiarize yourself with specific items which must be adhered to, including but not limited to: unit maximum external static pressure, gas pressures, BTU input rating, proper electrical connections, circulating air temperature rise, minimum or maximum CFM, and motor speed connections, and venting. These furnaces are designed for Category I venting only.

⚠ WARNING

TO PREVENT POSSIBLE PERSONAL INJURY OR DEATH DUE TO ASPHYXIATION, THIS FURNACE MUST BE CATEGORY I VENTED. DO NOT VENT USING CATEGORY III VENTING.

TRANSPORTATION DAMAGE

All units are securely packed in shipping containers tested according to International Safe Transit Association specifications. The carton must be checked upon arrival for external damage. If damage is found, a request for inspection by carrier's agent must be made in writing immediately.

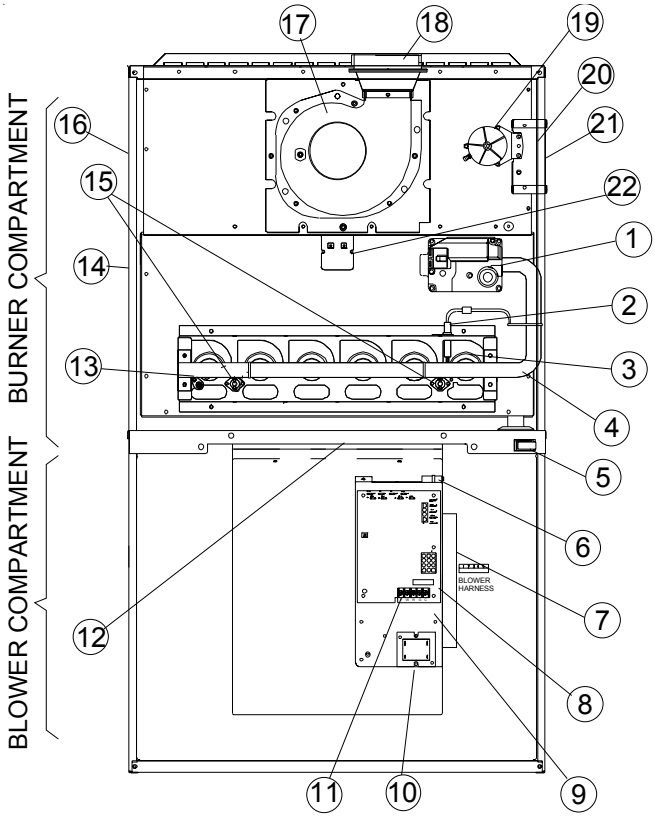
The furnace must be carefully inspected on arrival for damage and bolts or screws which may have come loose in transit. In the event of damage the consignee should:

1. Make a notation on delivery receipt of any visible damage to shipment or container.
2. Notify carrier promptly and request an inspection.
3. With concealed damage, carrier must be notified as soon as possible - preferably within five days.
4. File the claim with the following support documents within a nine month statute of limitations.
   - Original or certified copy of the Bill of Lading, or indemnity bond.
   - Original paid freight bill or indemnity in lieu thereof.
   - Original or certified copy of the invoice, showing trade and other discounts or reductions.
   - Copy of the inspection report issued by carrier's representative at the time damage is reported to carrier.

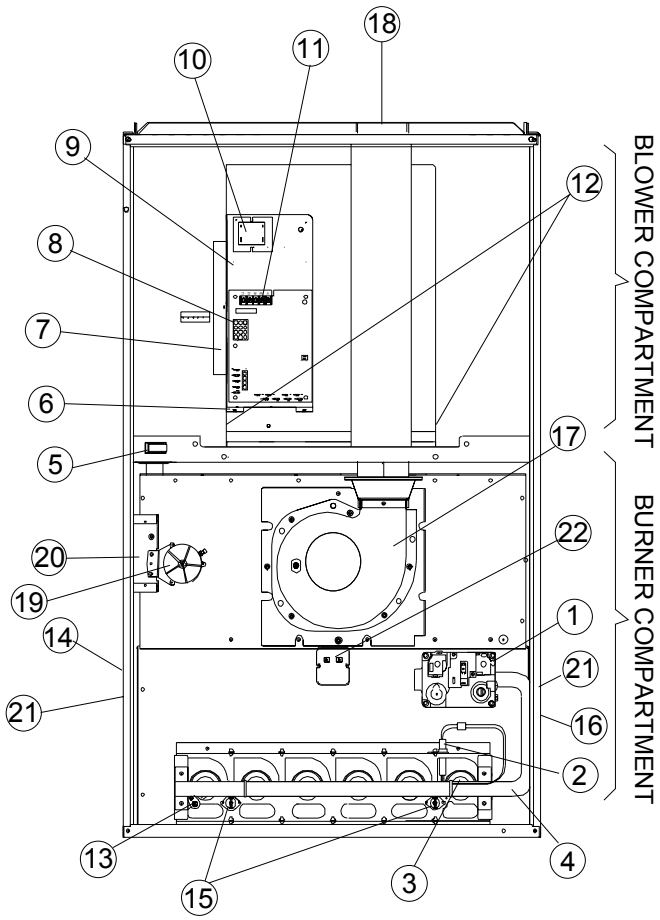
The carrier is responsible for making prompt inspection of damage and for a thorough investigation of each claim. The distributor or manufacturer will not accept claims from dealers for transportation damage.

Keep this literature in a safe place for future reference.

I. COMPONENT IDENTIFICATION



Upflow (GUI* Models)



Counterflow (GCI* Models)

1 Single Stage Gas Valve
2 Hot Surface Igniter
3 Burners
4 Gas Manifold
5 Blower Door Interlock Switch
6 Capacitor
7 PSC Multi-speed Circulator Blower
8 Single-Stage Integrated Control Module (with diagnostic LED)
9 Control Mounting Bracket
10 Transformer (40 VA)
11 24 Volt Thermostat Connections
12 Auxiliary Limit
13 Flame Sensor
14 Gas Line Entrance
15 Rollout Limit
16 Electrical Connection Inlets (Alternate)
17 Single-Speed Induced Draft Blower
18 Flue Pipe Connection
19 Pressure Switch
20 Junction Box
21 Electrical Connection Inlets
22 Primary Limit Control

II. SAFETY

Adhere to the following warnings and cautions when installing, adjusting, altering, servicing, or operating the furnace.

⚠ WARNING

To prevent personal injury or death due to improper installation, adjustment, alteration, service or maintenance, refer to this manual. For additional assistance or information, consult a qualified installer, service agency or the gas supplier.

⚠ WARNING

This product contains or produces a chemical or chemicals which may cause serious illness or death and which are known to the State of California to cause cancer, birth defects or other reproductive harm.

⚠ WARNING

To prevent possible property damage, personal injury or death due to electrical shock, the furnace must be located to protect the electrical components from water.

⚠ WARNING

This unit must not be used as a "construction heater" during the finishing phases of construction on a new structure. This type of use may result in premature failure of the unit due to extremely low return air termperatures and exposure to corrosive or very dirty atmospheres.

⚠ WARNING

Heating unit should not be utilized without reasonable, routine, inspection, maintenance and supervision. If the builidng in which any such device is located will be vacant, care should be taken that such device is routinely inspected, maintained and monitored. In the event that the building maybe exposed to freezing temperatures and will be vacant, all water-bearing pipes should be drained, the building should be properly winterized, and the water source closed. In the event that the building may be exposed to freezing temperatures and will be vacant, any hydronic coil units should be drained as well and, in such case, alternative heat sources should be utilized.

Additional Safety Considerations

- This furnace is approved for Category I Venting only.
- Provisions must be made for venting combustion products outdoors through a proper venting system. The length of flue pipe could be a limiting factor in locating the furnace.

Electrostatic Discharge (ESD) Precautions

NOTE: Discharge body's static electricity before touching unit. An electrostatic discharge can adversely affect electrical components. Use the following precautions during furnace installation and servicing to protect the integrated control module from damage. By putting the furnace, the control, and the person at the same electrostatic potential, these steps will help avoid exposing the integrated control module to electrostatic discharge. This procedure is applicable to both installed and non-installed (ungrounded) furnaces.

1. Disconnect all power to the furnace. Do not touch the integrated control module or any wire connected to the control prior to discharging your body's electrostatic charge to ground.
2. Firmly touch a clean, unpainted, metal surface of the furnaces near the control. Any tools held in a person's hand during grounding will be discharged.
3. Service integrated control module or connecting wiring following the discharge process in step 2. Use caution not to recharge your body with static electricity; (i.e., do not move or shuffle your feet, do not touch ungrounded objects, etc.). If you come in contact with an ungrounded object, repeat step 2 before touching control or wires.
4. Discharge your body to ground before removing a new control from its container. Follow steps 1 through 3 if installing the control on a furnace. Return any old or new controls to their containers before touching any ungrounded object.

III. PRODUCT APPLICATION

This furnace is primarily designed for residential home-heating applications. It is NOT designed or certified for use in mobile homes, trailers or recreational vehicles. Neither is it designed or certified for outdoor applications. The furnace **must** be installed indoors (i.e., attic space, crawl space, or garage area provided the garage area is enclosed with an operating door).

This furnace can be used in the following non-industrial commercial applications:

Schools, Office buildings, Churches, Retail stores, Nursing homes, Hotels/motels, Common or office areas

In such applications , the furnace must be installed with the following stipulations:

- It must be installed per the installation instructions provided and per local and national codes.
- It must be installed indoors in a building constructed on site.
- It must be part of a ducted system and not used in a free air delivery application.
- It must not be used as a "make-up" air unit.
- All other warranty exclusions and restrictions apply.

To ensure proper installation and operation, thoroughly read this manual for specifics pertaining to the installation and application of this product.

⚠ WARNING

Possible property damage, personal injury or death due to fire, explosion, smoke, soot, condenstaion, electrical shock or carbon monoxide may result from improper installation, repair, operation, or maintenance of this product.

⚠ WARNING

To prevent property damage, personal injury or death due to fire, do not install this furnace in a mobile home, trailer, or recreational vehicle.

To ensure proper furnace operation, install, operate and maintain the furnace in accordance with these installation and operation instructions, all local building codes and ordinances. In their absence, follow the latest edition of the National Fuel Gas Code (NFPA 54/ANSI Z223.1), and/or CAN/CSA B149 Installation Codes, local plumbing or waste water codes, and other applicable codes.

A copy of the National Fuel Gas Code (NFPA 54/ANSI Z223.1) can be obtained from any of the following:

American National Standards Institute
1430 Broadway
New York, NY 10018

National Fire Protection Association
1 Batterymarch Park
Quincy, MA 02269

CSA International
8501 East Pleasant Valley
Cleveland, OH 44131

A copy of the CAN/CSA B149 Installation Codes can also be obtained from:

CSA International
178 Rexdale Boulevard
Etobicoke, Ontario, Canada M9W 1R3

The rated heating capacity of the furnace should be greater than or equal to the total heat loss of the area to be heated. The total heat loss should be calculated by an approved method or in accordance with "ASHRAE Guide" or "Manual J-Load Calculations" published by the Air Conditioning Contractors of America.

IV. LOCATION REQUIREMENTS AND CONSIDERATIONS

General

⚠ WARNING

POSSIBLE PROPERTY DAMAGE, PERSONAL INJURY OR DEATH DUE TO FIRE, EXPLOSION, SMOKE, SOOT, CONDENSTAION, ELECTRICAL SHOCK OR CARBON MONOXIDE MAY RESULT FROM IMPROPER INSTALLATION, REPAIR, OPERATION, OR MAINTENANCE OF THIS PRODUCT.

⚠ WARNING

TO PREVENT POSSIBLE EQUIPMENT DAMAGE, PROPERTY DAMAGE, PERSONAL INJURY OR DEATH, THE FOLLOWING BULLET POINTS MUST BE OBSERVED WHEN INSTALLING THE UNIT.

Follow the instructions listed below when selecting a furnace location. Refer also to the guidelines provided in *Section V, Combustion and Ventilation Air Requirements.*

- Centrally locate the furnace with respect to the proposed or existing air distribution system.
- Ensure the temperature of the return air entering the furnace is between 55°F and 100°F when the furnace is heating.
- Provisions must be made for venting combustion products outdoors through a proper venting system. The length of flue pipe could be a limiting factor in locating the furnace.
- Ensure adequate combustion air is available for the furnace. Improper or insufficient combustion air can expose building occupants to gas combustion products that could include carbon monoxide. Refer to *Section V, Combustion and Ventilation Air Requirements.*
- The furnace must be level. If the furnace is to be set on a floor that may become wet or damp at times, the furnace should be supported above the floor on a concrete base sized approximately 1-1/2" larger than the base of the furnace.
- Ensure upflow or horizontal furnaces are not installed directly on carpeting, or any other combustible material. The only combustible material allowed is wood.
- Exposure to contaminated combustion air will result in safety and performance-related problems. Do not install the furnace where the combustion air is exposed to the following substances:

  chlorinated waxes or cleaners
  chlorine-based swimming pool chemicals
  water softening chemicals
  deicing salts or chemicals
  carbon tetrachloride
  halogen type refrigerants
  cleaning solutions (such as perchloroethylene)
  printing inks
  paint removers
  varnishes
  hydrochloric acid
  cements and glues
  antistatic fabric softeners for clothes dryers
  and masonry acid washing materials

- If the furnace is used in connection with a cooling unit, install the furnace upstream or in parallel with the cooling unit coil. Premature heat exchanger failure will result if the cooling unit coil is placed ahead of the furnace.
- If the furnace is installed in a residential garage, position the furnace so that the burners and ignition source are located not less than 18 inches (457 mm) above the floor. Protect the furnace from physical damage by vehicles.
- If the furnace is installed horizontally, the furnace access doors must be vertical so that the burners fire horizontally into the heat exchanger. Do not install the unit with the access doors on the "up/top" or "down/bottom" side of the furnace.
- Do not connect this furnace to a chimney flue that serves a separate appliance designed to burn solid fuel.
- On Counterflow Installations, the air conditioning coil must be downstream from the heat exchanger of the furnace.
- *Counterflow Installation over a noncombustible floor.* Before setting the furnace over the plenum opening, ensure the surface around the opening is smooth and level. A tight seal should be made between the furnace base and floor by using a silicone rubber caulking compound or cement grout.
- *Counterflow Installation over a combustible floor.* If installation over a combustible floor becomes necessary, use an accessory subbase (see Product Data Bulletin for details). A special accessory subbase must be used for upright counterflow unit installations over any combustible material including wood. Refer to subbase instructions for installation details. Follow the instructions with the subbase for proper installation. Do not install the furnace directly on carpeting, tile, or other combustible material other than wood flooring. (Note: The subbase will not be required if an air conditioning coil is installed between the supply air opening on the furnace and the floor.)

Clearances and Accessibility

Installations must adhere to the clearances to combustible materials which this furnace has been design certified to.
The minimum clearance information for this furnace is provided on the unit clearance label. These clearances must be permanently maintained. Clearances must also accommodate an installation's

gas, electrical, and drain trap and drain line connections. The combustion and ventilating air openings in the front and top panels of the furnace must never be obstructed. Refer to the unit Product Data Bulletin for minimum clearances to combustible surfaces.

Furnace Suspension

If suspending the furnace from rafters or joist, use 3/8" threaded rod and 2"x2"x3/8" angle iron as shown below. The length of rod will depend on the application and the clearances necessary.

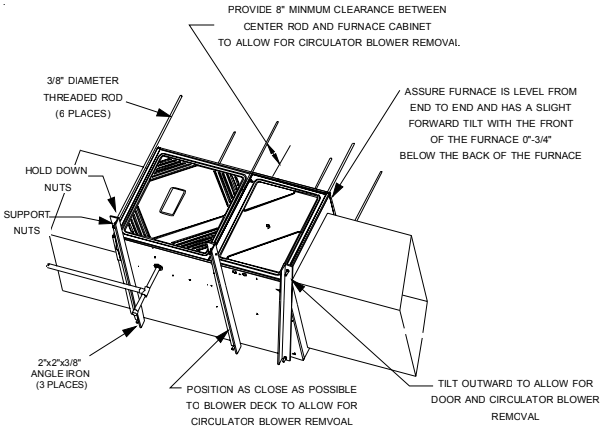

PROVIDE 8" MINMUM CLEARANCE BETWEEN CENTER ROD AND FURNACE CABINET TO ALLOW FOR CIRCULATOR BLOWER REMOVAL.
3/8" DIAMETER THREADED ROD (6 PLACES)
ASSURE FURNACE IS LEVEL FROM END TO END AND HAS A SLIGHT FORWARD TILT WITH THE FRONT OF THE FURNACE 0"-3/4" BELOW THE BACK OF THE FURNACE
HOLD DOWN NUTS
SUPPORT NUTS
2"x2"x3/8" ANGLE IRON (3 PLACES)
POSITION AS CLOSE AS POSSIBLE TO BLOWER DECK TO ALLOW FOR CIRCULATOR BLOWER REMVOAL
TILT OUTWARD TO ALLOW FOR DOOR AND CIRCULATOR BLOWER REMCVAL

Figure 1 - Suspended Furnace

Existing Furnace Removal

NOTE: When an existing furnace is removed from a venting system serving other appliances, the venting system may be too large to properly vent the remaining attached appliances.

The following vent testing procedure is reproduced from the **American National Standard/National Standard of Canada for Gas-Fired Central Furnaces ANSI Z21.47-1998, CSA-2.3-M98 Section 1.23.1.**

The following steps shall be followed with each appliance connected to the venting system placed in operation, while any other appliances connected to the venting system are not in operation:

a. Seal any unused openings in the venting system;

b. Inspect the venting system for proper size and horizontal pitch, as required by the National Fuel Gas Code, ANSI Z223.1 or the CAN/CSA B149 Installation Codes and these instructions. Determine that there is no blockage or restriction, leakage, corrosion and other deficiencies which could cause an unsafe condition;

c. In so far as practical, close all building doors and windows and all doors between the space in which the appliance(s) connected to the venting system are located and other spaces of the building. Turn on clothes dryers and any appliance not connected to the venting system. Turn on any exhaust fans, such as range hoods and bathroom exhausts, so they shall operate at maximum speed. Do not operate a summer exhaust fan. Close fireplace dampers;

d. Follow the lighting instructions. Place the appliance being inspected in operation. Adjust thermostat so appliance shall operate continuously;

e. Test for draft hood equipped appliance spillage at the draft hood relief opening after 5 minutes of main burner operation. Use the flame of a match or candle;

f. After it has been determined that each appliance connected to the venting system properly vents when tested as outlined above, return doors, windows, exhaust fans, fireplace dampers and any other gas burning appliance to their previous conditions of use;

g. If improper venting is observed during any of the above tests, the common venting system must be corrected.

Corrections must be in accordance with the latest edition of the National Fuel Gas Code NFPA 54/ANSI Z223.1 and/or CAN/CSA B149 Installation Codes.

If resizing is required on any portion of the venting system, use the appropriate table in Appendix G in the latest edition of the National Fuel Gas Code ANSI Z223.1 and/or CAN/CSA B149 Installation Codes.

Thermostat Location

In an area having good air circulation, locate the thermostat about five feet high on a vibration-free inside wall. Do not install the thermostat where it may be influenced by any of the following:

- Drafts, or dead spots behind doors, in corners, or under cabinets.
- Hot or cold air from registers.
- Radiant heat from the sun.
- Light fixtures or other appliances.
- Radiant heat from a fireplace.
- Concealed hot or cold water pipes, or chimneys.
- Unconditioned areas behind the thermostat, such as an outside wall.

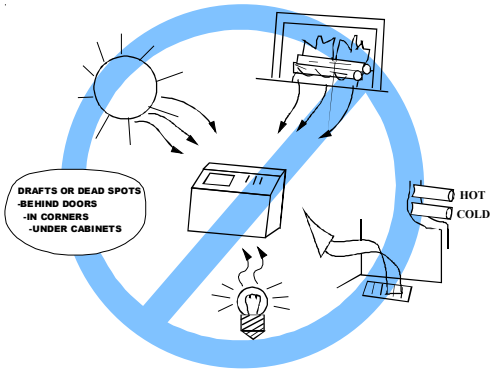


Figure 2 - Thermostat Influences

Consult the instructions packaged with the thermostat for mounting instructions and further precautions.

V. COMBUSTION AND VENTILATION AIR REQUIREMENTS

⚠ WARNING

To avoid property damage, personal injury or death, sufficient fresh air for proper combustion and ventilation of flue gases must be supplied. Most homes require outside air be supplied into the furnace area.

Improved construction and additional insulation in buildings have reduced heat loss by reducing air infiltration and escape around doors and windows. These changes have helped in reducing heating/cooling costs but have created a problem supplying combustion and ventilation air for gas fired and other fuel burning appliances. Appliances that pull air out of the house (clothes dryers, exhaust fans, fireplaces, etc.) increase the problem by starving appliances for air.

House depressurization can cause back drafting or improper combustion of gas-fired appliances, thereby exposing building occupants to gas combustion products that could include carbon monoxide.

If this furnace is to be installed in the same space with other gas appliances, such as a water heater, ensure there is an adequate supply of combustion and ventilation air for the other appliances.

Refer to the latest edition of the National Fuel Gas Code NFPA 54/ANSI Z223.1 (Section 5.3), or CAN/CSA B149 Installation Codes (Sections 7.2, 7.3, or 7.4), or applicable provisions of the local building codes for determining the combustion air requirements for the appliances.

This furnace must use indoor air for combustion. It cannot be installed as a direct vent (i.e., sealed combustion) furnace.

Most homes will require outside air be supplied to the furnace area by means of ventilation grilles or ducts connecting directly to the outdoors or spaces open to the outdoors such as attics or crawl spaces.

The following information on air for combustion and ventilation is reproduced from the **National Fuel Gas Code NFPA 54/ANSI Z223.1 Section 5.3.**

5.3.1 General:

(a) The provisions of 5.3 apply to gas utilization equipment installed in buildings and which require air for combustion, ventilation and dilution of flue gases from within the building. They do not apply to (1) direct vent equipment which is constructed and installed so that all air for combustion is obtained from the outside atmosphere and all flue gases are discharged to the outside atmosphere, or (2) enclosed furnaces which incorporate an integral total enclosure and use only outside air for combustion and dilution of flue gases.

(b) Equipment shall be installed in a location in which the facilities for ventilation permit satisfactory combustion of gas, proper venting and the maintenance of ambient temperature at safe limits under normal conditions of use. Equipment shall be located so as not to interfere with proper circulation of air. When normal infiltration does not provide the necessary air, outside air shall be introduced.

(c) In addition to air needed for combustion, process air shall be provided as required for: cooling of equipment or material, controlling dew point, heating, drying, oxidation or dilution, safety exhaust, odor control, and air for compressors.

(d) In addition to air needed for combustion, air shall be supplied for ventilation, including all air required for comfort and proper working conditions for personnel.

(e) While all forms of building construction cannot be covered in detail, air for combustion, ventilation and dilution of flue gases for gas utilization equipment vented by natural draft normally may be obtained by application of one of the methods covered in 5.3.3 and 5.3.4.

(f) Air requirements for the operation of exhaust fans, kitchen ventilation systems, clothes dryers, and fireplaces shall be considered in determining the adequacy of a space to provide combustion air requirements.

5.3.2 Equipment Located in Unconfined Spaces:

In unconfined spaces (see definition below) in buildings, infiltration may be adequate to provide air for combustion ventilation and dilution of flue gases. However, in buildings of tight construction (for example, weather stripping, heavily insulated, caulked, vapor barrier, etc.), additional air may need to be provided using the methods described in 5.3.3-b or 5.3.4.

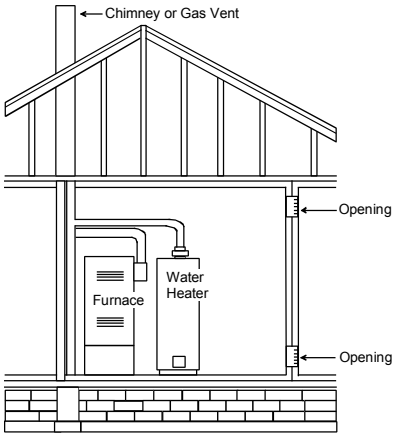
Space, Unconfined.

For purposes of this Code, a space whose volume is not less than 50 cubic feet per 1,000 BTU per hour of the aggregate input rating of all appliances installed in that space. Rooms communicating directly with the space in which the appliances are installed through openings not furnished with doors, are considered a part of the unconfined space.

5.3.3 Equipment Located in Confined Spaces:

(a) *All Air from Inside the Building:* The confined space shall be provided with two permanent openings communicating directly with an additional room(s) of sufficient volume so that the combined volume of all spaces meets the criteria for an unconfined space. The total input of all gas utilization equipment installed in the combined space shall be considered in making this determination. Each opening shall have a minimum free area of 1 square inch per 1,000 BTU per hour of the total input rating of all gas utilization equipment in the confined space, but not less than 100 square inches. One opening shall be within 12 inches of the top and one within 12 inches of the bottom of the enclosure.

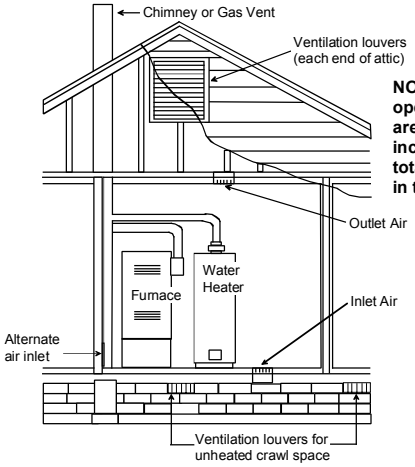
NOTE: Each opening must have a free area of not less than one square inch per 1000 BTU of the total input rating of all equipment in the enclosure, but not less than 100 square inches.



Equipment Located in Confined Spaces; All Air from Inside Building. See 5.3.3-a.

(b) *All Air from Outdoors:* The confined space shall be provided with two permanent openings, one commencing within 12 inches of the top and one commencing within 12 inches of the bottom of the enclosure. The openings shall communicate directly, or by ducts, with the outdoors or spaces (crawl or attic) that freely communicate with the outdoors.

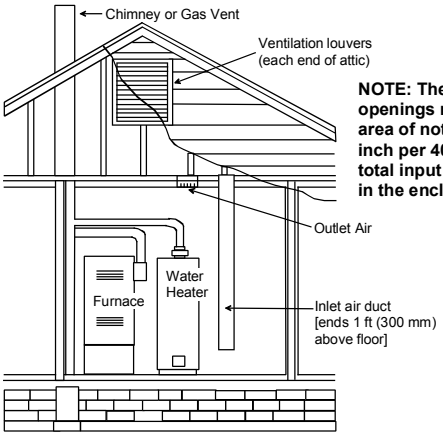
1. When directly communicating with the outdoors, each opening shall have a minimum free area of 1 square inch per 4,000 BTU per hour of total input rating of all equipment in the enclosure.



NOTE: The inlet and outlet air openings must each have a free area of not less than one square inch per 4000 BTU of the total input rating of all equipment in the enclosure.

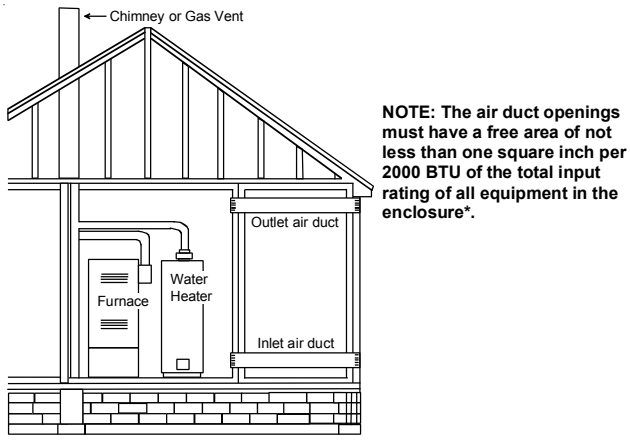
Equipment Located in Confined Spaces; All Air from Outdoors—Inlet Air from Ventilated Crawl Space and Outlet Air to Ventilated Attic. See 5.3.3-b

2. When communicating with the outdoors through vertical ducts, each opening shall have a minimum free area of 1 square inch per 4,000 BTU per hour of total input rating of all equipment in the enclosure.


Chimney or Gas Vent
Ventilation louvers
(each end of attic)
NOTE: The inlet and outlet air openings must each have a free area of not less than one square inch per 4000 BTU of the total input rating of all equipment in the enclosure.
Outlet Air
Water Heater
Furnace
Inlet air duct
[ends 1 ft (300 mm) above floor]

Equipment Located in Confined Spaces; All Air from Outdoors Through Ventilated Attic. See 5.3.3-b.

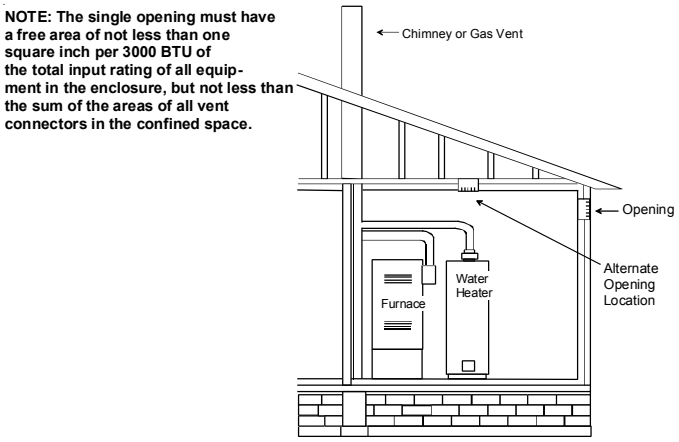
3. When communicating with the outdoors through horizontal ducts, each opening shall have a minimum free area of 1 square inch per 2,000 BTU per hour of total input rating of all equipment in the enclosure.


Chimney or Gas Vent
NOTE: The air duct openings must have a free area of not less than one square inch per 2000 BTU of the total input rating of all equipment in the enclosure*.
Outlet air duct
Water Heater
Furnace
Inlet air duct

*If the appliance room is located against an outside wall and the air openings communicate directly with the outdoors, each opening shall have a free area of not less than one square inch per 4,000 BTU per hour of the total input rating of all appliances in the enclosure.

Equipment Located in Confined Spaces; All Air from Outdoors. See 5.3.3-b.

4. When ducts are used, they shall be of the same cross-sectional area as the free area of the openings to which they connect. The minimum dimension of rectangular air ducts shall not be less than 3 inches.


NOTE: The single opening must have a free area of not less than one square inch per 3000 BTU of the total input rating of all equipment in the enclosure, but not less than the sum of the areas of all vent connectors in the confined space.
Chimney or Gas Vent
Opening
Alternate Opening Location
Water Heater
Furnace

Equipment Located in Confined Spaces; All Air from Outdoors - Single Air Opening. See 5.3.3-b.

5. One permanent opening may be permitted, provided the equipment has clearances of at least 1" from the sides and back and 6" from the front. The opening shall communicate directly with the outdoors and must be located within 12" of the top of the enclosure. The minimum free area of the opening shall be 1 square inch per 3,000 BTU per hour of total input rating of all equipment in the enclosure. The minimum free area shall not be less than the sum of the areas of all vent connectors in the confined space.

5.3.4 Specially Engineered Installations:

The requirements of 5.3.3 shall not necessarily govern when special engineering, approved by the authority having jurisdiction, provides an adequate supply of air for combustion, ventilation, and dilution of flue gases.

5.3.5 Louvers and Grilles:

In calculating free area in 5.3.3, consideration shall be given to the blocking effect of louvers, grilles or screens protecting openings. Screens used shall not be smaller than 1/4 inch mesh. If the area through a design of louver or grille is known, it should be used in calculating the size of opening required to provide the free area specified. If the design and free area is not known, it may be assumed that wood louvers will have 20-25 percent free area and metal louvers and grilles will have 60-75 percent free area. Louvers and grilles shall be fixed in the open position or interlocked with the equipment so that they are opened automatically during equipment operation.

5.3.6 Special Conditions Created by Mechanical Exhausting or Fireplaces:

Operation of exhaust fans, ventilation systems, clothes dryers, or fireplaces may create conditions requiring special attention to avoid unsatisfactory operation of installed gas utilization equipment.

VI. CATEGORY I VENTING (VERTICAL VENTING)

⚠ WARNING

TO PREVENT POSSIBLE PERSONAL INJURY OR DEATH DUE TO ASPHYXIATION, THIS FURNACE MUST BE CATEGORY I VENTED. DO NOT VENT USING CATEGORY III VENTING.

Category I Venting is venting at a non-positive pressure. A furnace vented as Category I is considered a fan-assisted appliance and the vent system does not have to be "gas tight." **NOTE:** Single stage gas furnaces with induced draft blowers draw products of combustion through a heat exchanger allowing, in some instances, common venting with natural draft appliances (i.e. water heaters).

All installations must be vented in accordance with National Fuel Gas Code NFPA 54/ANSI Z223.1 - latest edition. In Canada, the furnaces must be vented in accordance with the National Standard of Canada, CAN/CSA B149.1 and CAN/CSA B149.2 - latest editions and amendments.

NOTE: The vertical height of the Category I venting system must be at least as great as the horizontal length of the venting system.

⚠ WARNING

TO PREVENT POSSIBLE PERSONAL INJURY OR DEATH DUE TO ASPHYXIATION, COMMON VENTING WITH OTHER MANUFACTURER'S INDUCED DRAFT APPLIANCS IS NOT ALLOWED.

Common venting with specific Category I 80% furnaces is allowed with the addition of a common vent kit (CVK) for each appliance. Contact the local installing dealer, distributor or us directly for more information.

The minimum vent diameter for the Category I venting system is as shown below:

MINIMUM VENT DIAMETER		
MODEL	**GUI***	**GCI***
45	3 Inch	4 Inch
70	4 Inch	4 Inch
90	4 Inch	4 Inch
115	5 Inch	5 Inch
140	5 Inch	5 Inch

Under some conditions, larger vents than those shown above may be required or allowed.

When an existing furnace is removed from a venting system serving other appliances, the venting system may be too large to properly vent the remaining attached appliances.

The following steps shall be followed with each appliance remaining connected to the common venting system placed in operation, while the other appliances remaining connected to the common venting system are not in operation.

(a) Seal any unused openings in the common venting system.

(b) Visually inspect the venting system for proper size and horizontal pitch as required in the National Fuel Gas Code NFPA 54/ANSI Z223.1, or the CAN/CSA B149.1 and CAN/CSA B149.2 Installation Codes and these instructions. Determine there is no blockage or restriction, leakage, corrosion or other deficiencies which could cause an unsafe condition.

(c) Where practical, close all building doors, windows, and all doors between the space where the appliances remain connected to the common venting system are located and other spaces of the building. Turn on all gas appliances not connected to the common venting system and operate on high speed all exhaust fans (range hoods and bathroom), except summer exhaust fans. Close fireplace dampers.

(d) Following the lighting instructions, place the furnace being inspected in operation. Adjust thermostat so appliance will operate continuously.

(e) Test for spillage at the draft hood relief opening after 5 minutes of main burner operation. Use the flame of a match or candle, or smoke from a cigarette, cigar, or pipe.

(f) After it has been determined that each appliance remaining connected to the common venting system properly vents when tested as outlined above, return doors, windows, exhaust fans, fireplace dampers and any other gas-burning appliance to their previous conditions of use.

(g) If improper venting is observed during any of the above tests, the common venting system must be corrected in accordance with the latest edition of the National Fuel Gas Code NFPA 54/ANSI Z223.1.

When resizing any portion of the common venting system, use the appropriate table in Appendix G in the latest edition of the National Fuel Gas Code NFPA 54/ANSI Z223.1.

Upflow or Horizontal units are shipped with the induced draft blower discharging from the top of the furnace. ("Top" is as viewed for an upflow installation.) The induced draft blower can be rotated 90 degrees counterclockwise for Category I venting, with the airflow horizontal left to right (Figure 3). For horizontal installations, a four inch single wall pipe can be used to extend the induced draft blower outlet 1/2" beyond the furnace cabinet. Vent the furnace in accordance with the National Fuel Gas Code NFPA 54/ANSI Z223.1 - latest edition. In Canada, vent the furnace in accordance with the National Standard of Canada, CAN/CSA B149.1 and CAN/CSA B149.2 - latest editions and amendments.

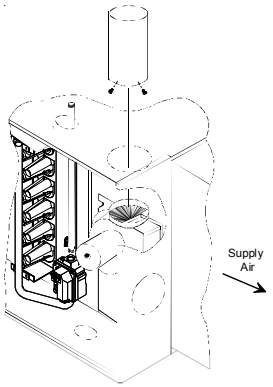


Figure 3 - Upflow Rotated Induced Draft Blower

Counterflow units are shipped with the induced draft blower discharging from the top of the furnace. ("Top" as viewed for a counterflow installation.) The induced draft blower can be rotated 90 degrees counterclockwise for Category I venting, with the airflow horizontal right to left (Figure 4). For horizontal installations, a three inch B-vent pipe can be used to extend the induced draft blower outlet 1/2" beyond the furnace cabinet. Vent the furnace in accordance with the National Fuel Gas Code NFPA 54/ANSI Z223.1 - latest edition. In Canada, vent the furnace in accordance with the National Standard of Canada, CAN/CSA B149.1 AND CAN/CSA B149.2 - latest editions and amendments.

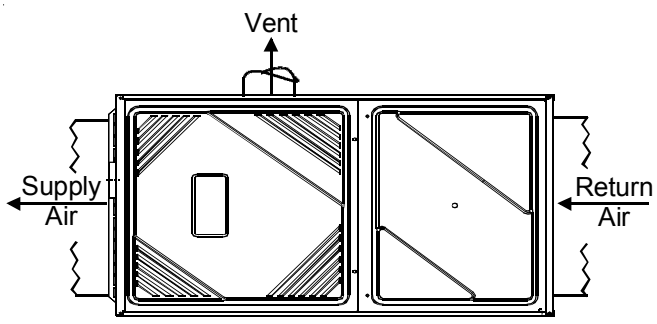


Figure 4 - Counterflow Rotated Induced Draft Blower

To rotate the induced draft blower counterclockwise proceed as follows:

1. Disconnect electrical power from furnace.

WARNING

To avoid personal injury or death due to electric shock, disconnect electrical power before performing any service or maintenance.

2. Remove the round cutout from the side of the furnace.

NOTE: The assembly, starting from the outside, is induced draft blower, outer gasket, rotation plate, inner gasket, partition panel (See Figure 5).

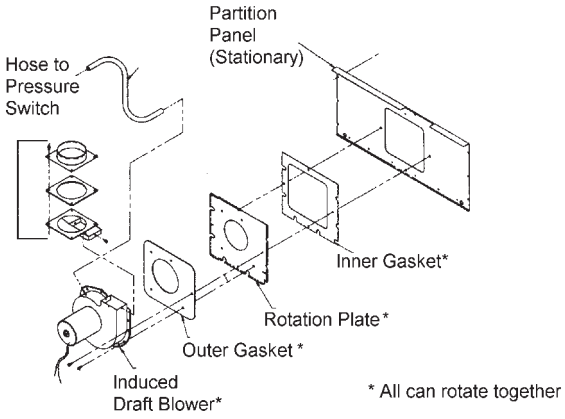


Figure 5 - Blower Assembly

3. Remove and save the four screws which hold the rotation plate on the partition panel. Note that one of the screws which hold the induced draft blower on the rotation plate needs to be removed.
4. Turn the rotation plate 90 degrees counterclockwise. The inner gasket must turn with the rotation plate.
5. Reinstall the rotation plate on the partition panel, using the four screws removed in step 3. Tighten screws to provide an airtight seal.
6. Make sure all wires are at least one inch from flue pipe. Relocate junction box to right side of cabinet if necessary. Refer to *Section VIII, Electrical Connections* for instructions.

WARNING

To prevent serious illness or death to building occupants due to flue products leaking into the building, proper installation of gaskets and screws is essential for providing a gas tight seal between the partition panel and the induced draft blower.

VII. MASONRY CHIMNEYS

WARNING

Possibility of property damage, personal injury or death damaging condensation can occur inside masonry chimneys when a single fan assisted Category I appliance (80% AFUE furnace) is vented without adequate dilution air. Do not connect an 80% furnace to a masonry chimney unless the furnace is common vented with a draft hood equipped appliance or the chimney is lined with a metal liner or Type B metal vent. All installations using masonry chimneys must be sized in accordance with the appropriate venting tables. If an 80% furnace is common vented with a draft hood equipped appliance, the potential for condensation damage may still exist with extremely cold conditions, long vent connectors, exterior chimneys, or any combination of these conditions. The risk of condensation damage is best avoided by using the masonry chimney as a pathway for properly sized metal liner or Type B metal vent.

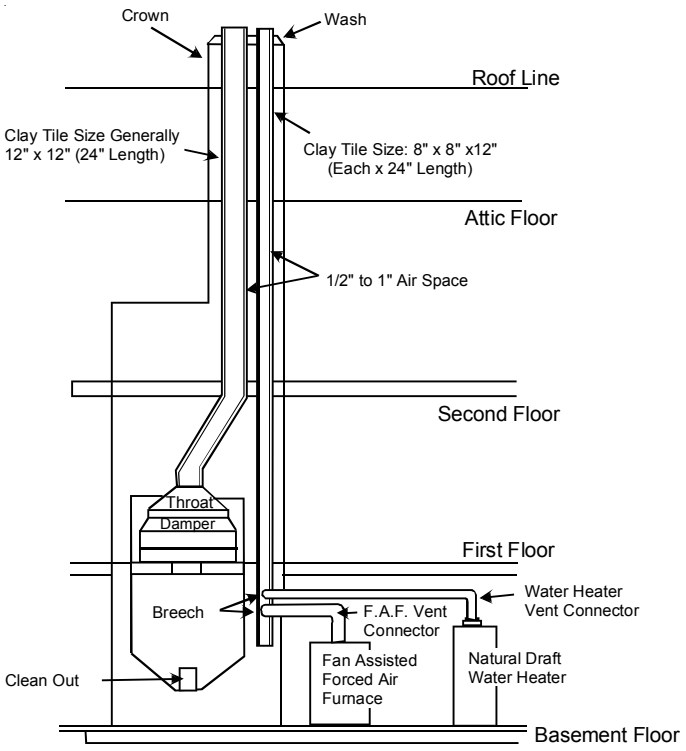
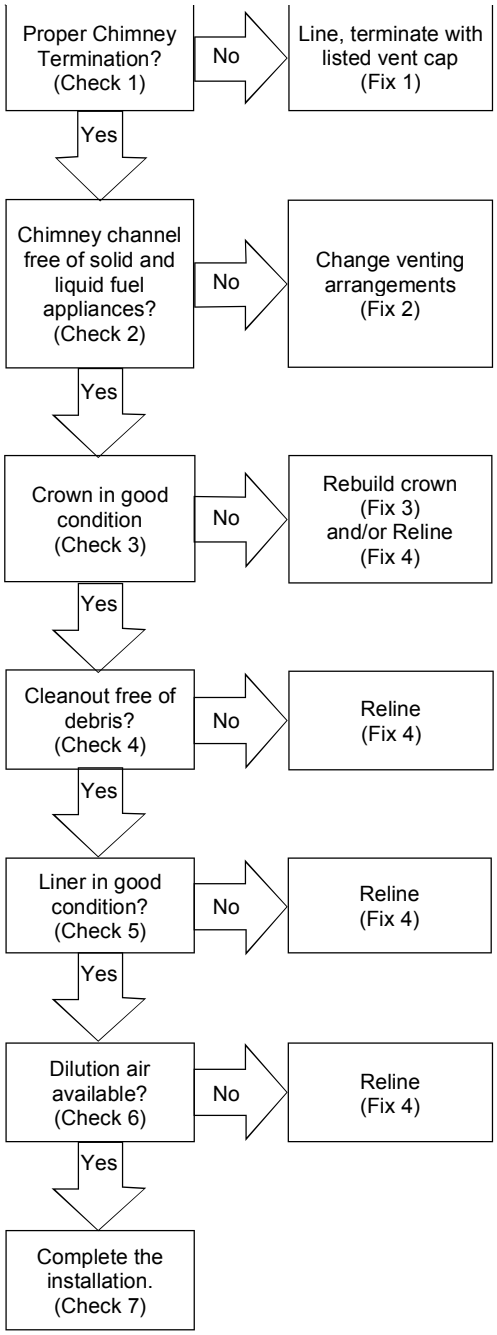


Figure 6 - Typical Multiple Flue Clay Tile Chimney

Checklist Summary

This checklist serves as a summary of the items to be checked before venting an 80+ furnace into a masonry chimney. In addition, we recommend that a qualified serviceman use this checklist to perform a yearly inspection of the furnace venting system. This checklist is only a summary. For detailed information on each of the procedures mentioned, see the paragraph referenced with each item.

This inspection is based upon a draft topical report, “Masonry Chimney Inspection and Relining”, issued by the Gas Research Institute. While not yet finalized, we believe this report represents the best information on this subject which is currently available.



Check 1 - Proper chimney termination.

A masonry chimney used as a vent for gas fired equipment must extend at least three feet above the highest point where it passes through the roof. It must extend at least two feet higher than any portion of a building within a horizontal distance of 10 feet. In addition, the chimney must terminate at least 3 feet above any forced air inlet located within 10 feet. The chimney must extend at least five feet above the highest connected equipment draft hood outlet or flue collar.

If the chimney does not meet these termination requirements, but all other requirements in the checklist can be met, it may be possible for a mason to extend the chimney. If this will not be practical, see Fix 1.

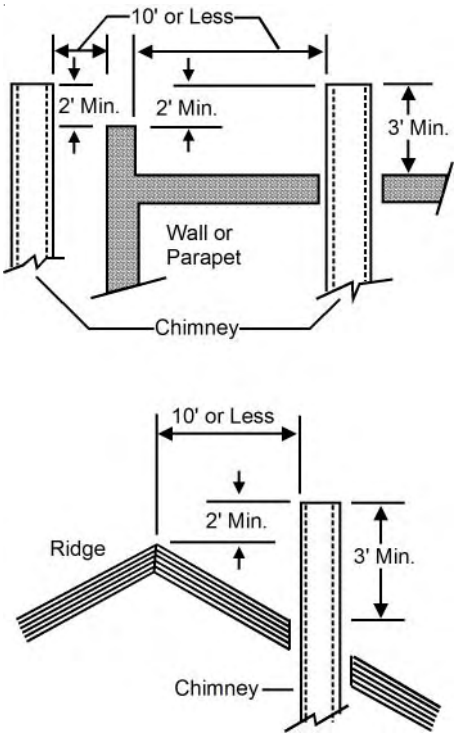


Figure 7
Termination 10 Feet Or Less From Ridge, Wall or Parapet

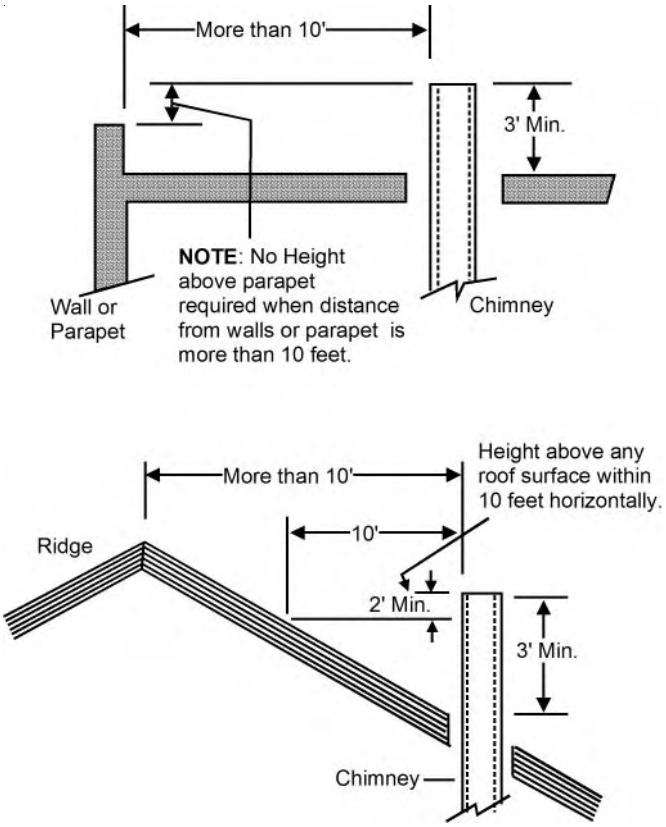


Figure 8
Termination More Than 10 Feet From Ridge, Wall or Parapet

Check 2 - Any solid or liquid fuel appliances vented into this chimney channel

Solid fuel appliances include fireplaces, wood stoves, coal furnaces, and incinerators.

Liquid fuel appliances include oil furnaces, oil-fired boilers and oil-fired water heaters.

Appliances which burn propane (sometimes referred to as LP (liquefied petroleum)) gas are considered gas-fired appliances.

Check 3 - Chimney Crown Condition.

Damage from condensate usually shows up first in the crown. If any of the following trouble signs are present, the condition of the crown is not satisfactory:

a) Crown leaning
b) Bricks missing
c) Mortar missing
d) Tile liner cracked
e) No tile liner
f) Salt staining at mortar joints. (White stains, and mortar becomes sandy and/or erodes.)

For problems a, b, or c, see Fix 3. If problems d, e, or f are present, see Fix 4. IMPORTANT: It may be necessary to follow both Fix 3 and Fix 4.

Check 4 - Debris in Cleanout

A cleanout (dropleg) must be present such that the upper edge of the cleanout cover is at least 12 inches below the lower edge of the lowest chimney inlet opening.
A chimney without a cleanout could become partially blocked by debris. If no cleanout is present, the chimney must be refined (Fix 4).
Remove the cleanout cover, and examine the cleanout for debris. If significant amounts of any of the following are found:

- Fuel oil residue
- Bricks
- Mortar or sand
- Pieces of the tile liner
- Rusted pieces of the metallic liner

reline the chimney (Fix 4).

Check 5 - Liner condition.

If a metal liner is present, it must be checked. It cannot be assumed that all existing metal liners are correctly installed and in good condition.
Remove the lowest existing vent connector, and examine the inside of the elbow or tee at the base of the liner. A small amount of soot may be considered acceptable, provided the installer vacuums it away. If rusted pieces of the liner have collected here, the metal liner must be removed and replaced (Fix 4).
Next, gently tap the inside of the liner with a Phillips screwdriver. If the screwdriver perforates the liner, or if the tapping does not sound like metal hitting metal, the liner must be removed and replaced (Fix 4).
Remember that all appliances must be vented inside the liner. Venting one appliance inside the liner and another appliance outside the liner is not acceptable.
Next, use a flashlight and small mirror to sight up the liner. B vent must be supported so as to not come into direct contact with the chimney walls or tile liner. If it is not, it can probably be rehung so as to be acceptable. A thimble or fire stop may be helpful here.
Flexible liners should be hung straight or nearly straight. If it is spiraled in the chimney and in good condition, it should be rehung. To do this, break the top seal; pull up and cut off the excess liner length, and refit the top seal. Use caution when doing this, as the cut edges of flexible liners may be sharp.
The surfaces of the liner must be physically sound. If gaps or holes are present, the metal liner must be removed and replaced (Fix 4).
Finally, confirm that the metal liner is the correct size for the appliances to be installed. Use the GAMA tables and rules.
If a metal liner is not present, a clay tile liner must be present, or the chimney must be lined (Fix 4).
Use a flashlight and small mirror at the cleanout or vent connector to inspect the clay tile liner. If any of the following problems are present:

- Tile sections misaligned
- Tile sections missing
- Gaps between tile sections
- Signs of condensate drainage at the cleanout or vent connectors
- Mortar protruding from between tile sections
- Use of sewer pipe or drainage pipe rather than an approved fire clay tile

reline the chimney (Fix 4).
Next, measure the size of the liner. It may be possible to do this from the cleanout. The liner must be at least as large as the minimum size established by the tables in National Fuel Gas Code NFPA 54/ANSI Z223.1 - latest edition and in the National Standard of Canada, CAN/CSA B149.1 and CAN/CSA B149.2 - latest editions and amendments. If the liner is too small or too large, then the chimney must be relined (Fix 4).

Check 6 - Dilution Air.

If gas-fired appliances are to be vented into a clay tile liner, a source of dilution air is required.
Dilution air cannot be obtained through:

- Induced draft appliances
- Natural draft appliances with vent dampers

Sufficient dilution air can ordinarily be obtained through the draft hood of a natural draft appliance only if the appliance's vent connector does not include a vent damper.
If dilution air will not be available, the chimney must be relined (Fix 4).

Check 7 - Complete the Installation.

If Checks 1 through 6 have been satisfactory, and the liner is an acceptable size as determined by the tables in National Fuel Gas Code NFPA 54/ANSI Z223.1 - latest edition and in the National Standard of Canada, CAN/CSA B149.1 and CAN/CSA B149.2 - latest editions and amendments, then the clay tile liner can probably be used as a vent for the gas appliances. However, the installer must keep in mind the following factors which may render the tile liner unsuitable for use as a vent:

- Extremely cold weather
- Long vent connectors
- Masonry chimneys with no air gap between the liner and the bricks. (In practice, this can be difficult to detect.)
- Exterior chimneys (The tables in National Fuel Gas Code NFPA 54/ANSI Z223.1 - latest edition and in the National Standard of Canada, CAN/CSA B149.1 and CAN/CSA B149.2 - latest editions and amendments assume interior chimneys.)

If, in the judgment of the local gas utility, installer, and/or local codes; one or more of the above factors is likely to present a problem, the chimney must be relined (Fix 4).

Fix 1 - Liner termination.

Any cap or roof assembly used with a liner must be approved by the liner manufacturer for such use. The liner and cap/roof assembly must then terminate above the roof in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions.

In some cases, a shorter extension above the roof may be possible with a liner than would be required with a masonry chimney.
For further information on relining, see Fix 4.

Fix 2 -Change venting arrangements

If the masonry chimney has more than one channel, it may be possible to vent the gas appliances into one channel and vent the solid or liquid fuel appliance(s) into another channel(s). Do not vent an Amana® Air Command® 80 inside of a metal liner with other appliances vented outside the liner.
Alternatively, the homeowner may agree to discontinue use of the fireplace (solid fuel appliance). If so, the tile liner must be cleaned to remove creosote buildup. The fireplace opening must then be permanently sealed.
If oil-fired appliance(s) are being replaced by gas-fired appliance(s), the tile liner must first be cleaned to remove the fuel oil residue.
If none of the above options is practical, the Amana® Air Command® 80 may need to be vented vertically with a B Vent.
Under some conditions an Amana® Air Command® 90 or 95 could be installed rather than an Amana® Air Command® 80. The Amana® Air Command® 90 or 95 can be vented horizontally or vertically through PVC pipe.

Fix 3 - Rebuild the crown.

If the chimney crown is damaged, a qualified mason must repair it in accordance with nationally recognized building codes or standards. One such standard which may be referenced is the Standard for Chimneys, Fireplaces, Vents, and Solid Fuel Burning Appliances, ANSI/NFPA 211.

Fix 4 - Relining.

Relining options include B vent and flexible liners.
If the chimney has diagonal offsets, B vent probably cannot be used.
If B vent is to be used, it must be supported adequately. Supports (such as fire stops or thimbles) must be used to prevent the B vent from coming into direct contact with the tile liner or chimney walls. Direct contact would result in higher heat loss, with an increased possibility of poor venting system performance.
It is not acceptable to vent one appliance inside the B vent and other appliances outside. The excess space between the B vent and the chimney walls must be covered at the top of the chimney by a weatherproof, corrosion resistant flashing.
The B vent should then be topped with a listed vent cap. The listed vent cap will, when installed per the manufacturer's instructions, prevent problems due to rain, birds, or wind effects.
A B-vent installed as described in this section is considered to be an enclosed vent system, and the sizing tables in National Fuel Gas Code NFPA 54/ANSI Z223.1 - latest edition and in the National Standard of Canada, CAN/CSA B149.1 and CAN/CSA B149.2 - latest editions and amendments may be used.
If a flexible liner is to be used, it must be made of the proper materials:

- For most residential applications, an aluminum liner should be acceptable.
- If the combustion air supplied to the furnace will be contaminated with compounds containing chlorine or fluorine, a liner of AL294C stainless steel should be used. Common sources of chlorine and fluorine compounds include indoor swimming pools and chlorine bleaches, paint strippers, adhesives, paints, varnishes, sealers, waxes (which are not yet dried) and solvents used during construction and remodeling. Various commercial and industrial processes may also be sources of chlorine/fluorine compounds.
- Heavier gauge 300 and 400 series stainless steel liners were developed for use with oil or solid fuel appliances. They are not suitable for use with gas-fired appliances. Flexible liners specifically intended and tested for gas applications are listed in the UL "Gas and Oil Equipment Directory". (UL Standard 1777).

For sizing of flexible liners, see Note 22 and the tables in the National Fuel Gas Code NFPA 54/ANSI Z223.1 - latest edition and in the National Standard of Canada, CAN/CSA B149.1 and CAN/CSA B149.2 - latest editions and amendments.
To install the liner, read and follow the liner manufacturer's instructions and your local codes. Excess liner length should be pulled out of the chimney and cut off. Use caution when doing this, as the cut edges of flexible liners may be sharp. Do not spiral excess liner inside of the chimney. Support the liner as recommended by the liner manufacturer.
Some manufacturers of flexible liners offer an insulation sleeve designed to be added to the liner before it is installed in the chimney. (Poured insulation, either vermiculite or other materials, is no longer recommended.) Insulation will need to be added to the flexible liner if:

- It is required by the liner manufacturer's instructions.
- The previous liner was properly sized and installed, and suffered from condensation damage.
- It is required by your local building codes.

Even if none of those three conditions exist which require additional liner insulation, the installer may wish to consider it if:

- The local climate is very cold.
- The chimney is very tall.
- The vent connectors used are very long or have a large number of elbows.
- Local experience indicates that flexible liners installed without insulation are likely to have condensation problems.

Insulation must be selected and installed in accordance with the liner manufacturer's instructions.
Finally, cap the chimney and terminate the liner in accordance with the liner manufacturer's instructions.

VIII. ELECTRICAL CONNECTIONS

⚠ WARNING

To avoid the risk of electrical shock, wiring to the unit must be polarized and grounded.

⚠ WARNING

To avoid injury, electrical shock or death, disconnect electrical power before servicing or changing any electrical wiring.

⚠ CAUTION

Label all wires prior to disconnection when servicing controls. Wiring errors can cause improper and dangerous operation. Verify proper operation after servicing.

Wiring Harness

The wiring harness is an integral part of this furnace. Field alteration to comply with electrical codes should not be required. Wires are color and number coded for identification purposes. Refer to the wiring diagram for wire routings. If any of the original wire as supplied with the furnace must be replaced, it must be replaced with wiring material having a temperature rating of at least 105° C. Any replacement wiring must be a copper conductor.

⚠ WARNING

TO AVOID THE RISK OF ELECTRICAL SHOCK, WIRING TO THE UNIT MUST BE POLARIZED AND GROUNDED.

115 VOLT LINE CONNECTIONS

Before proceeding with electrical connections, ensure that the supply voltage, frequency, and phase correspond to that specified on the unit rating plate. Power supply to the furnace must be NEC Class 1, and must comply with all applicable codes. The furnace must be electrically grounded in accordance with local codes or, in their absence, with the latest edition of The National Electric Code, ANSI NFPA 70 and/or The Canadian Electric Code CSA C22.1.

Use a separate fused branch electrical circuit containing properly sized wire, and fuse or circuit breaker. The fuse or circuit breaker must be sized in accordance with the maximum overcurrent protection specified on the unit rating plate. An electrical disconnect must be provided at the furnace location.

Line voltage wiring must enter into the junction box provided with the furnace.

NOTE: Line polarity must be observed when making field connections.

Line voltage connections can be made through either the right or left side panel. The furnace is shipped configured for a right side electrical connection. To make electrical connections through the opposite side of the furnace, the junction box must be relocated to the left side prior to making electrical connections. To relocate the junction box, perform the following steps.

⚠ WARNING

TO PREVENT PERSONAL INJURY OR DEATH DUE TO ELECTRIC SHOCK, DISCONNECT ELECTRICAL POWER.

1. Remove both doors from the furnace.
2. Remove and save the screws holding the junction box to the right side of the furnace.
3. Disconnect the hose from the pressure switch. Leave the other end attached to the induced draft blower.
4. Remove two wires entering junction box from blower deck.
5. Swap locations of the two bushings in the junction box.
6. Rotate the junction box 180 degrees so the access panel continues to face forward. The open snap bushing should now be at the bottom.
7. Insert the two wires through the open bushing in the bottom of the junction box.
8. Attach the junction box to the left side of the furnace, using the screws removed in step 2.

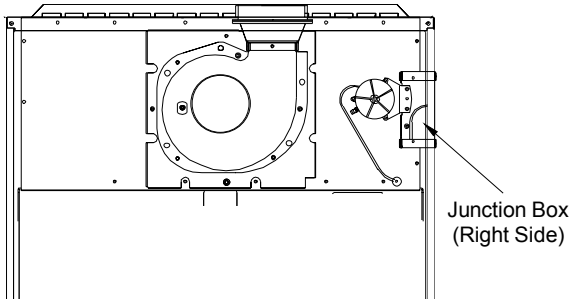


Figure 9 - Junction Box (Left Side)

9. Reconnect the hose to the pressure switch.
10. Check the location of the pressure hose and all wiring. Confirm that it will not be damaged by heat from the burners or by the rotation of the fan. Also confirm that wiring location will not interfere with filter removal or other maintenance.

After the junction box is in the desired location, use washers to connect field-supplied conduit to the junction box in accordance with NEC and local codes. Connect hot, neutral, and ground wires as shown in the furnace wiring diagram. The wires and ground screw are located in the furnace junction box.

Low voltage wires may be connected to the terminal strip as shown in Figure 10.

IMPORTANT NOTE: To avoid possible equipment malfunction, route the low voltage wires to avoid interference with filter removal or other maintenance.

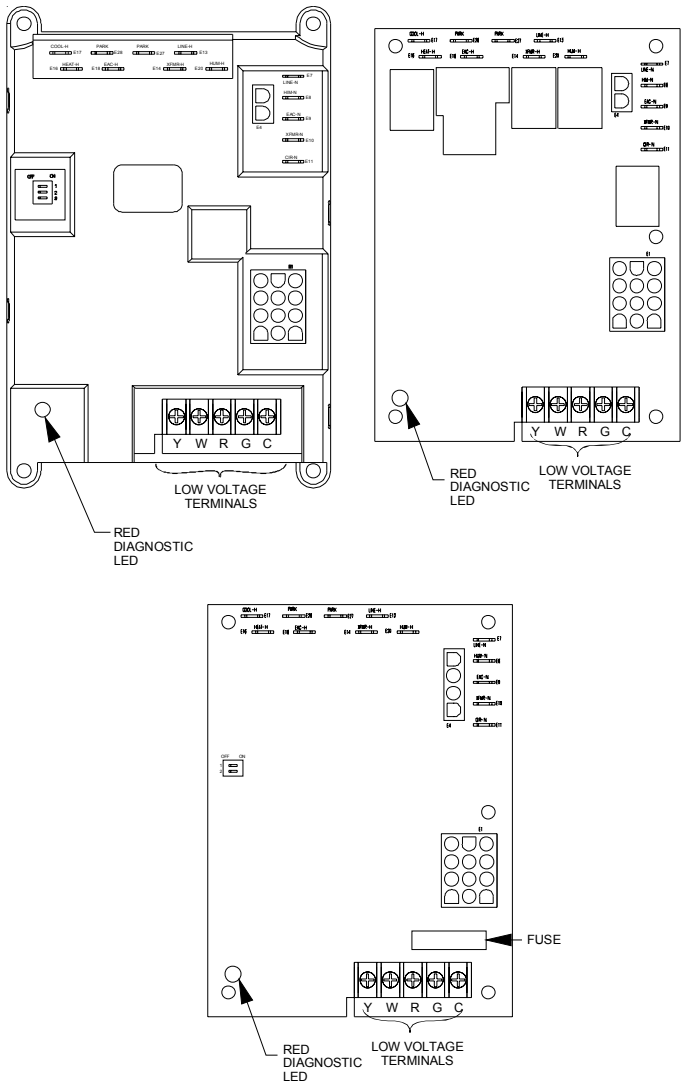


Figure 10 - Integrated Ignition Control (Viewed in an Upflow Installation)

⚠ WARNING

TO AVOID THE RISK OF INJURY, ELECTRICAL SHOCK OR DEATH, THE FURNACE MUST BE ELECTRICALLY GROUNDED IN ACCORDANCE WITH LOCAL CODES OR, IN THEIR ABSENCE, WITH THE LATEST EDITION OF THE NATIONAL ELECTRIC CODE.

To ensure proper unit grounding, the ground wire should run from the furnace ground screw located inside the furnace junction box all the way back to the electrical panel. NOTE: Do not use gas piping as an electrical ground. To confirm proper unit grounding, turn off the electrical power and perform the following check.

1. Measure resistance between the neutral (white) connection and one of the burners.
2. Resistance should measure 10 ohms or less.

This furnace is equipped with a blower door interlock switch which interrupts unit voltage when the blower door is opened for servicing. Do not defeat this switch.

24 Volt Thermostat Wiring

NOTE: Wire routing must not interfere with circulator blower operation, filter removal, or routine maintenance.

Low voltage connections can be made through either the right or left side panel. Thermostat wiring entrance holes are located in the blower compartment. The following figure shows connections for a "heat only" system and "heat/cool system".

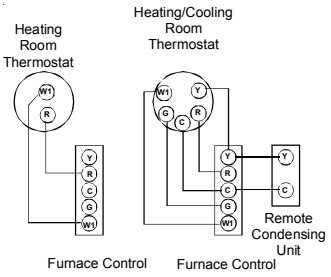


Figure 11 - Typical Field Wiring (24 VAC Control Circuit)

This furnace is equipped with a 40 VA transformer to facilitate use with most cooling equipment. Consult the wiring diagram, located on the blower compartment door, for further details of 115 Volt and 24 Volt wiring.

115 Volt Line Connection of Accessories (Humidifier and Electronic Air Cleaner)

⚠ WARNING

To avoid personal injury, electrical shock or death, disconnect electrical power before servicing or changing any electrical wiring.

The furnace integrated control module is equipped with line voltage accessory terminals for controlling power to an optional field-supplied humidifier and/or electronic air cleaner.

The accessory load specifications are as follows:

Humidifier	1.0 Amp maximum at 120 VAC
Electronic Air Cleaner	1.0 Amp maximum at 120 VAC

Turn OFF power to the furnace before installing any accessories. Follow the humidifier or air cleaner manufacturers' instructions for locating, mounting, grounding, and controlling these accessories. Accessory wiring connections are to be made through the 1/4" quick connect terminals provided on the furnace integrated control module. The humidifier and electronic air cleaner hot and neutral terminals are identified as HUM and EAC. All field wiring must conform to applicable codes. Connections should be made as shown in the following illustration.

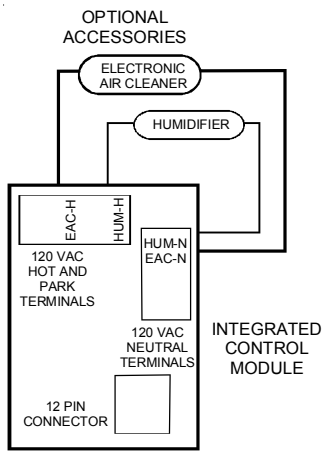


Figure 12 - Accessories Wiring

If it is necessary for the installer to supply additional line voltage wiring to the inside of the furnace, the wiring must conform to all local codes, and have a minimum temperature rating of 105°C. All line voltage wire splices must be made inside the furnace junction box.

The integrated control module humidifier terminals (HUM) are energized with 115 volts whenever the induced draft blower is energized. The integrated control module electronic air cleaner terminals (EAC) are energized with 115 volts whenever the circulator blower is energized.

IX. Gas Supply and Piping

General

The furnace rating plate includes the approved furnace gas input rating and gas types. The furnace must be equipped to operate on the type of gas applied. This includes any conversion kits required for alternate fuels and/or high altitude.

⚠ CAUTION

To prevent unreliable operation or equipment damage, the inlet gas supply pressure must be as specified on the unit rating plate with all other household gas fired appliances operating.

Inlet gas supply pressures must be maintained within the ranges specified in the following table. The supply pressure must be constant and available with all other household gas fired appliances operating. The minimum gas supply pressure must be maintained to prevent unreliable ignition. The maximum must not be exceeded to prevent unit overfiring.

Inlet Gas Supply Pressure		
Natural Gas	Minimum: 5.0" w.c.	Maximum:10.0" w.c.
Propane Gas	Minimum: 11.0" w.c.	Maximum:13.0" w.c.

NOTE: Adjusting the minimum supply pressure below the limits in the above table could lead to unreliable ignition.

Gas input to the burners must not exceed the rated input shown on the rating plate. Overfiring of the furnace can result in premature heat exchanger failure. Gas pressures in excess of 13 inches water column can also cause permanent damage to the gas valve.

IMPORTANT NOTE: The furnace will naturally derate itself with altitude. Do not attempt to increase the firing rate by changing orifices or increasing the manifold pressure. This can cause poor combustion and equipment failure.

At all altitudes, the manifold pressure must be within 0.3 inches WC of that listed on the "Product Data bulletin" for the fuel used. At all altitudes and with either fuel, the air temperature rise must be within the range listed on the furnace nameplate.

High Altitude Derate

When this furnace is installed at high altitude, the appropriate High Altitude orifice kit must be applied. This is required due to the natural reduction in the density of both the gas fuel and combustion air as altitude increases. The kit will provide the proper design certified input rate within the specified altitude range.

High altitude kits are purchased according to the installation altitude and usage of either natural or propane gas. Contact your distributor for a tabular listing of appropriate altitude ranges and corresponding manufacturer's high altitude (Natural, Propane gas, and/or Pressure Switch) kits.

Do **not** derate the furnace by adjusting the manifold pressure to a lower pressure than specified on the furnace rating plate. The combination of the lower air density and a lower manifold pressure will prohibit the burner orifice from drawing the proper amount of air into the burner. This may cause incomplete combustion, flashback, and possible yellow tipping.

In some areas the gas supplier may artificially derate the gas in an effort to compensate for the effects of altitude. If the gas is artificially derated, the appropriate orifice size must be determined based upon the BTU/ft^3 content of the derated gas and the altitude. Refer to the National Fuel Gas Code, NFPA 54/ANSI Z223.1, and information provided by the gas supplier to determine the proper orifice size.

A different pressure switch may be required at high altitude regardless of the BTU/ft^3 content of the fuel used. Contact your distributor for a tabular listing of appropriate altitude ranges and corresponding manufacturer's pressure switch kits.

Propane Gas Conversion

⚠ WARNING

Possible property damage, personal injury or death may occur if the correct conversion kits are not installed. The appropriate kits must be applied to insure safe and proper furnace operation. All conversions must be performed by a qualified installer or service agency.

This unit is configured for natural gas. The appropriate manufacturer's propane gas conversion kit, must be applied for propane gas installations. Refer to the "Propane Gas and/or High Altitude Installations" section for details.

Contact your distributor for a tabular listing of appropriate manufacturer's kits for propane gas and/or high altitude installations. The indicated kits must be used to insure safe and proper furnace operation. All conversions must be performed by a qualified installer, or service agency.

Gas Piping Connections

General

⚠ CAUTION

To avoid possible unsatisfactory operation or equipment damage due to underfiring of equipment, use the proper size of natural/propane gas piping needed when running pipe from the meter/tank to the furnace.

When sizing a trunk line, be sure to include all appliances which will operate simultaneously when sizing a trunk line.

The gas piping supplying the furnace must be properly sized based on the gas flow required, specific gravity of the gas, and length of the run. The gas line installation must comply with local codes, or in their absence, with the latest edition of the National Fuel Gas Code, NFPA 54/ANSI Z223.1.

Natural Gas Capacity of Pipe
In Cubic Feet of Gas Per Hour (CFH)

Length of Pipe in Feet	Nominal Black Pipe Size				
	1/2"	3/4"	1"	1 1/4"	1 1/2"
10	132	278	520	1050	1600
20	92	190	350	730	1100
30	73	152	285	590	980
40	63	130	245	500	760
50	56	115	215	440	670
60	50	105	195	400	610
70	46	96	180	370	560
80	43	90	170	350	530
90	40	84	160	320	490
100	38	79	150	305	460

(Pressure 0.5 psig or less and pressure drop of 0.3" W.C.; Based on 0.60 Specific Gravity Gas)

$$CFH = \frac{\text{BTUH Furnace Input}}{\text{Heating Value of Gas (BTU/Cubic Foot)}}$$

To connect the furnace to the building's gas piping, the installer must supply a ground joint union, drip leg, manual shutoff valve, and line and fittings to connect to gas valve. In some cases, the installer may also need to supply a transition piece from 1/2" pipe to a larger pipe size.

The following stipulations apply when connecting gas piping. Refer to Figure 13 for typical gas line connections to the furnace.

- Use black iron or steel pipe and fittings for the building piping.
- Use pipe joint compound on male threads only. Pipe joint compound must be resistant to the action of the fuel used.
- Use ground joint unions.
- Install a drip leg to trap dirt and moisture before it can enter the gas valve. The drip leg must be a minimum of three inches long.
- Install a 1/8" NPT pipe plug fitting, accessible for test gage connection, immediately upstream of the gas supply connection to the furnace.
- Use two pipe wrenches when making connection to the gas valve to keep it from turning. The orientation of the gas valve on the manifold must be maintained as shipped from the factory.
- Install a manual shutoff valve between the gas meter and unit within six feet of the unit. If a union is installed, the union must be downstream of the manual shutoff valve, between the shutoff valve and the furnace.
- Tighten all joints securely.
- Connect the furnace to the building piping by one of the following methods:
  - Rigid metallic pipe and fittings.
  - Semi-rigid metallic tubing and metallic fittings. Aluminum alloy tubing must not be used in exterior locations.
  - Use listed gas appliance connectors in accordance with their instructions. Connectors must be fully in the same room as the furnace.
  - Protect connectors and semi-rigid tubing against physical and thermal damage when installed. Ensure aluminum-alloy tubing and connectors are coated to protect against external corrosion when in contact with masonry, plaster, or insulation, or subjected to repeated wetting by liquids such as water (except rain water), detergents, or sewage.

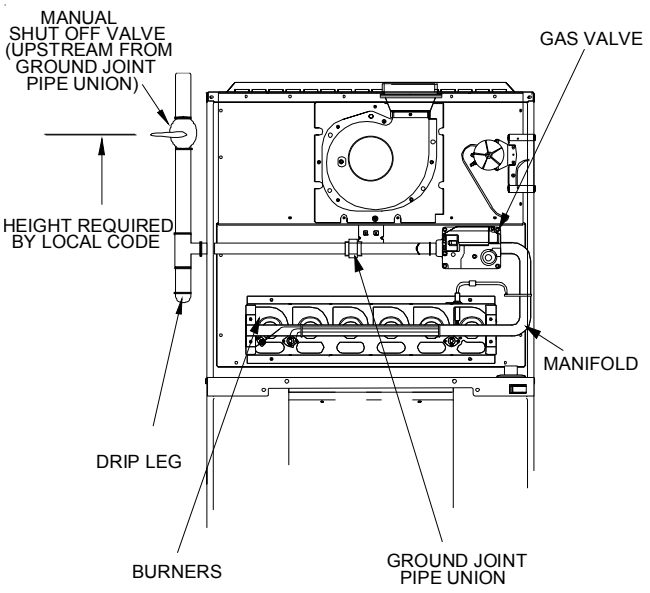


Figure 13 - General Furnace Layout

Upflow Installations

When the gas piping enters through the right side of the furnace, the installer must supply the following fittings (starting from the gas valve):

- 90 degree elbows (2).
- Close nipple.
- Straight pipe to reach the exterior of the furnace (Figures 14 & 16).

A ground joint union, drip leg, and manual shutoff valve must also be supplied by the installer. In some cases, the installer may also need to supply a transition piece from 1/2" to another pipe size.

When the gas piping enters through the left side of the furnace, the installer must supply the following fittings (starting from the gas valve):

- Straight pipe to reach the exterior of the furnace (Figures 15 & 17).
- A ground joint union, drip leg, and manual shutoff valve must also be supplied by the installer. In some cases, the installer may also need to supply a transition piece from 1/2 inch to another pipe size.

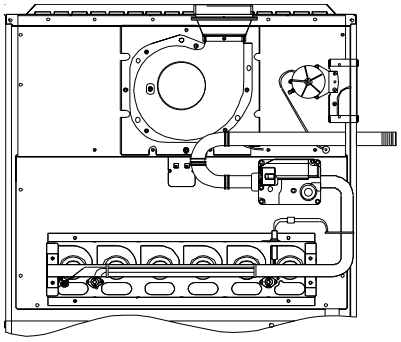


Figure 14 - Gas Inlet Through Furnace Right Side (Upflow)

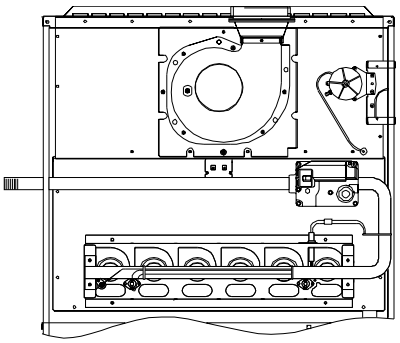


Figure 15 - Gas Inlet Through Furnace Left Side (Upflow)

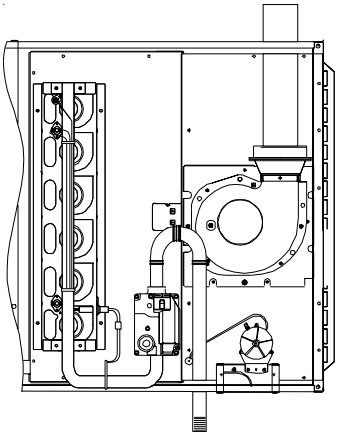


Figure 16 - Gas Inlet Through Furnace Bottom Side (Upflow)

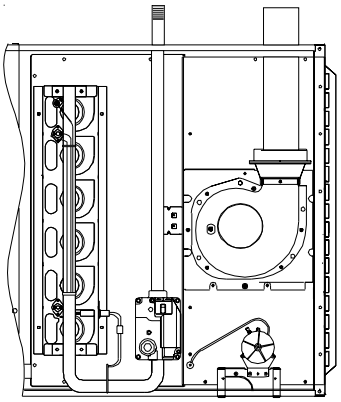


Figure 17 - Gas Inlet Through Furnace Top Side (Upflow)

Counterflow Installations

When the gas piping enters through the left side of the furnace, the installer must supply a straight pipe to reach the exterior of the furnace (Figure 18).

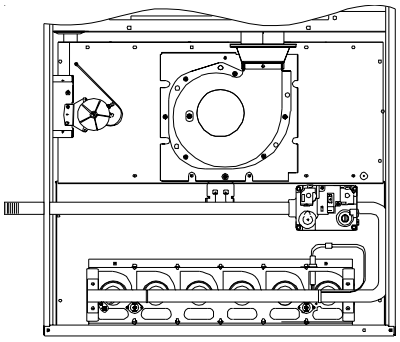


Figure 18 - Gas Inlet Through Left Side (Counterflow)

A ground joint union, drip leg, and manual shutoff valve must also be supplied by the installer. In some cases, the installer may also need to supply a transition piece from 1/2" to another pipe size.
When the gas piping enters through the right side of the furnace, the installer must supply the following fittings (starting at the gas valve):

- 90 degree elbow.
- Close nipple.
- 90 degree elbow.
- Straight pipe to reach exterior of furnace (Figure 19).

A ground joint union, drip leg, and manual shutoff valve must also be supplied by the installer. In some cases, the installer may also need to supply a transition piece from 1/2" to another pipe size.

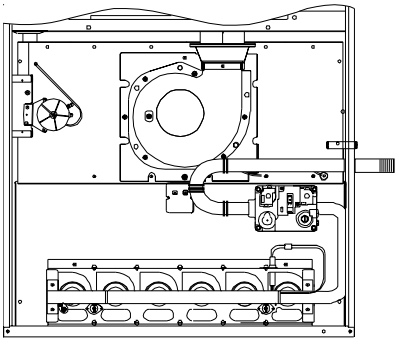


Figure 19 - Gas Inlet Through Right Side (Counterflow)

"Left side" and "right side" above are as viewed for a counterflow installation. Adaptation for horizontal airflow should be self explanatory.

Gas Piping Checks

Before placing unit in operation, leak test the unit and gas connections.

⚠ WARNING

To avoid the possibility of explosion or fire, never use a match or open flame to test for leaks.

Check for leaks using an approved chloride-free soap and water solution, an electronic combustible gas detector, or other approved testing methods.

⚠ CAUTION

To prevent property damage or personal injury due to fire, the following instructions must be performed regarding gas connections, pressure testing, location of shutoff valve and installation of gas piping.

NOTE: Never exceed specified pressures for testing. Higher pressure may damage the gas valve and cause subsequent overfiring, resulting in heat exchanger failure.

Disconnect this unit and shutoff valve from the gas supply piping system before pressure testing the supply piping system with pressures in excess of 1/2 psig (3.48 kPa).

This unit must be isolated from the gas supply system by closing its manual shutoff valve before pressure testing of gas supply piping system with test pressures equal to or less than 1/2 psig (3.48 kPa).

Propane Gas Tanks and Piping

⚠ WARNING

If the gas furnace is installed in a basement, an excavated area or a confined space, it is strongly recommended to contact a propane supplier to install a gas detecting warning device in case of a gas leak.

- **Since propane gas is heavier than air, any leaking gas can settle in any low areas or confined spaces.**
- **Propane gas odorant may fade, making the gas undetectable except with a warning device.**

A gas detecting warning system is the only reliable way to detect a propane gas leak. Rust can reduce the level of odorant in propane gas. Do not rely on your sense of smell. Contact a local propane gas supplier about installing a gas detecting warning system. If the presence of gas is suspected, follow the instructions on Page 4 of this manual.
All propane gas equipment must conform to the safety standards of the National Board of Fire Underwriters, NBFU Manual 58.
For satisfactory operation, propane gas pressure must be 11 inch WC at the furnace manifold with all gas appliances in operation. Maintaining proper gas pressure depends on three main factors:

1. Vaporization rate, depending on temperature of the liquid, and "wetted surface" area of the container or containers.
2. Proper pressure regulation. (Two-stage regulation is recommended for both cost and efficiency).
3. Pressure drop in lines between regulators, and between second stage regulator and the appliance. Pipe size will depend on length of pipe run and total load of all appliances.

Complete information regarding tank sizing for vaporization, recommended regulator settings, and pipe sizing is available from most regulator manufacturers and propane gas suppliers.
Since propane gas will quickly dissolve white lead and most standard commercial compounds, special pipe dope must be used. Shellac-based compounds resistant to the actions of liquefied petroleum gases such as Gasolac®, Stalactic®, Clyde's® or John Crane® are satisfactory.
Refer to the following illustration for typical propane gas installations and piping.

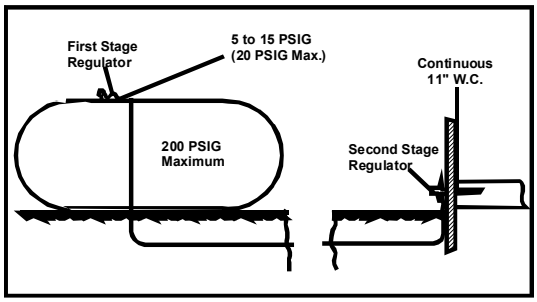


Figure 20 - Propane Gas Installation (Typ.)

X. CIRCULATING AIR AND FILTERS

Ductwork - Air Flow

Duct systems and register sizes must be properly designed for the CFM and external static pressure rating of the furnace. Ductwork should be designed in accordance with the recommended methods of "Air Conditioning Contractors of America" Manual D.
A duct system must be installed in accordance with Standards of the National Board of Fire Underwriters for the Installation of Air Conditioning, Warm Air Heating and Ventilating Systems. Pamphlets No. 90A and 90B.
A closed return duct system must be used, with the return duct connected to the furnace. **NOTE:** Ductwork must never be attached to

the back of the furnace. Supply and return connections to the furnace may be made with flexible joints to reduce noise transmission. To prevent the blower from interfering with combustion air or draft when a central return is used, a connecting duct must be installed between the unit and the utility room wall. A room, closet, or alcove must not be used as a return air chamber.

When the furnace is used in connection with a cooling unit, the furnace should be installed in parallel with or on the upstream side of the cooling unit to avoid condensation in the heating element. With a parallel flow arrangement, the dampers or other means used to control the flow of air must be adequate to prevent chilled air from entering the furnace and, if manually operated, must be equipped with means to prevent operation of either unit unless the damper is in the full heat or cool position.

When the furnace is installed without a cooling coil, it is recommended that a removable access panel be provided in the outlet air duct. This opening shall be accessible when the furnace is installed and shall be of such a size that the heat exchanger can be viewed for visual light inspection or such that a sampling probe can be inserted into the airstream. The access panel must be made to prevent air leaks when the furnace is in operation.

When the furnace is heating, the temperature of the return air entering the furnace must be between 55°F and 100°F.

When a furnace is installed so that supply ducts carry air circulated by the furnace to areas outside the space containing the furnace, the return air shall also be handled by a duct sealed to the furnace casing and terminating outside the space containing the furnace.

Filters - Read This Section Before Installing The Return Air Ductwork

Filters must be used with this furnace. Discuss filter maintenance with the building owner. Filters do not ship with this furnace, but must be provided by the installer. Filters must comply with UL900 or CAN/ULCS111 standards. If the furnace is installed without filters, the warranty will be voided.

Guide dimples locate the side return cutout locations. Use a straight edge to scribe lines connecting the dimples. Cut an opening to match the dimensions of these lines.

NOTE: An undersized opening will cause reduced airflow. The bottom return is set up as a knock out.

For air delivery of less than 1800 CFM, use a one side or bottom return.

For air delivery of 1800 CFM or higher, use either two-sided returns or a one-sided return with a bottom return.

Refer to Minimum Filter Area tables at the end of this manual to determine filter area requirements.

Upright Installations

Depending on the installation and/or customer preference, differing filter arrangements can be applied. Filters can be installed in the central return register, a side panel external filter rack kit (upflows), or the ductwork above a counterflow furnace. As an alternative, a media air filter or electronic air cleaner can be used as the requested filter. The following figures show possible filter locations.

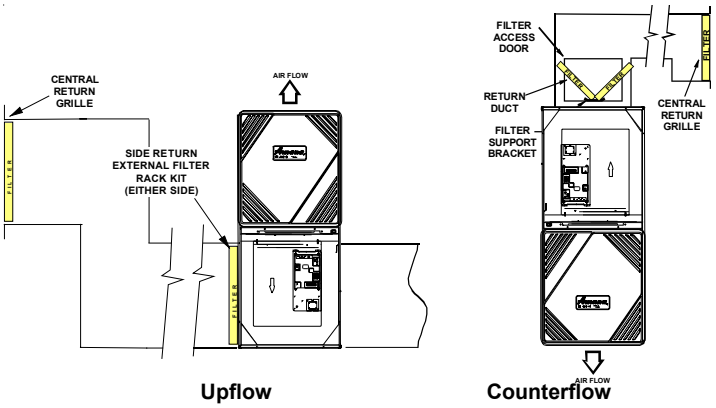


Figure 21 - Possible Upright Filter Locations

Horizontal Installations

Filters must be installed in either the central return register or in the return air duct work.

XI. SEQUENCE OF OPERATION (INTEGRATED IGNITION CONTROL)

Refer to Timing Charts for sequencing.

Normal Heating Sequence

1. Thermostat calls for heat.
2. The induced draft blower is energized.
3. The igniter is energized and is allowed to preheat.
4. The gas valve is energized delivering gas to the burners and starting combustion.
5. The control checks for a signal from the flame sensor within seven seconds after the gas valve is energized. Gas will only continue to flow if a signal is present.
6. The control waits 30 seconds and turns on the air circulation blower to the speed that was selected for heating operation.
7. The thermostat is satisfied and opens.
8. The control de-energizes the gas valve.
9. After a 15 second delay while flue products are purged from the furnace heat exchanger, the induced draft blower motor is de-energized.
10. The air circulation blower has a delay-off timing of 90 seconds (starting from the time the gas valve closes). This allows more heat from the furnace to be transferred to the conditioned space. After this time has elapsed, the blower will be de-energized. Some models include an optional adjustable delay off timing of 60, 90, 120, or 180 seconds.

Normal Cooling Sequence - Integrated Ignition Control

With the room thermostat in the FAN-AUTO position, the indoor air circulation blower and outdoor condensing unit will be energized when a call for cooling occurs. When the call for cooling ends, the outdoor condensing unit will be de-energized. The indoor air circulation blower will continue to run for 45 seconds.

Constant Fan

During normal operation, the air circulation blower will continually run at “Cooling” speed as long as power is present at terminal G. If a call for heat occurs, the blower will run at heating speed throughout the heating cycle.

If a trip on high/auxiliary/rollout limit occurs, the air circulation blower will run at “Heating” speed. Even if power is present at terminal G, the blower will run at heating speed until the limit closes.

XII. START-UP PROCEDURE AND ADJUSTMENT

Furnace must have a 115 VAC power supply properly connected and grounded. Proper polarity must be maintained for correct operation. An interlock switch prevents furnace operation if the blower door is not in place. Keep the blower access door in place except for inspection and maintenance.

This furnace is also equipped with a self-diagnosing electronic control module. In the event a furnace component is not operating properly, the control module LED will flash on and off in a factory-programmed sequence, depending on the problem encountered. This light can be viewed through the observation window in the blower access door. Refer to the *Troubleshooting Chart* for further explanation of the lighting codes.

On new installations, or if a functional part such as the gas valve, pressure switch, or limit control has been replaced, verify that the furnace is operating properly after servicing.

Check furnace operation as outlined in the following instructions. If any sparking, odors, or unusual noises are encountered, shut off electrical power and recheck for wiring errors, or obstructions in or near the blower motors. Various shipping materials must be removed before the blower motor is operated. In addition to the following start-up and adjustment items, refer to further information in *Section XIII, Operational Checks*.

Heat Anticipator Setting

The heat anticipator in the room thermostat must be correctly adjusted to obtain the proper number of cycles per hour and to prevent "overshooting" of the setting. Set the heat anticipator setting to 0.7 amps. Follow the thermostat manufacturer's instructions on how to adjust the heat anticipator setting.

Furnace operation

Purge gas lines of air prior to start-up. Do <u>not</u> purge lines into an enclosed burner compartment.

Check for leaks using an approved chloride-free soap and water solution, an electronic combustible gas detector, or other approved method. Verify that all required kits (propane gas, high altitude, etc.) have been appropriately installed.

Furnace Start-up

1. Close the manual gas shutoff valve external to the furnace.
2. Turn off the electrical power to the furnace.
3. Set the room thermostat to the lowest possible setting.
4. Remove the burner compartment door.

NOTE: This furnace is equipped with an ignition device which automatically lights the burner. Do not try to light the burner by hand.

5. *White-Rodgers Models 36E22/36F22/36G22:* Push the switch to the OFF position.
6. Wait five minutes to clear out any gas. Then smell for gas, including near the floor.
7. If gas can be smelled following the five minute waiting period in Step 6, immediately follow the instructions on Page 4 of this manual. If you do not smell gas after five minutes:
   White-Rodgers Models 36E22/36F22/36G22: Push the switch to the ON position.
8. Replace the door on the front of the furnace.
9. Open the manual gas valve external to the furnace.
10. Turn on the electrical power supply to the furnace.
11. Set the room thermostat to the desired temperature.

NOTE: There is an approximate 20 second delay between thermostat energizing and burner firing.

Furnace Shutdown

1. Set the thermostat to lowest setting.
2. Turn off the electrical power supply to the furnace.
3. *White-Rodgers Models 36E22/36F22/36G22:* Push switch to the OFF position.
4. Close manual gas shutoff valve external to the furnace.
5. Replace the door on the unit.

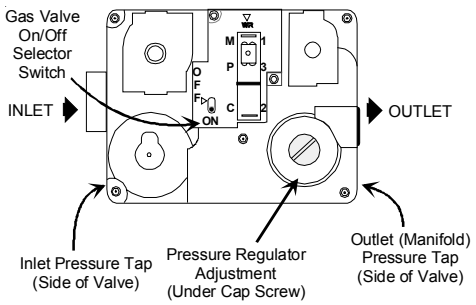


Figure 23 - White-Rodgers Model 36E22

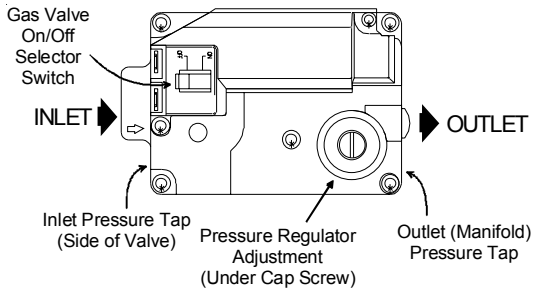


Figure 24 - White-Rodgers Model 36F22

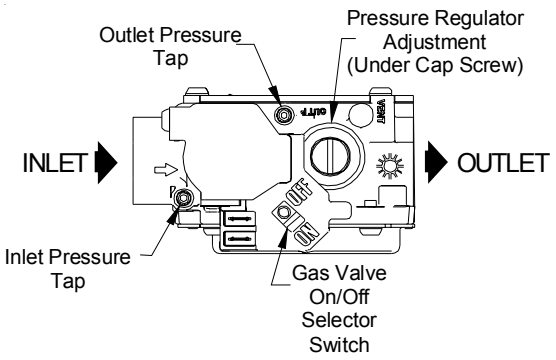


Figure 25 - White-Rodgers Model 36G22

Gas Supply Pressure Measurement

⚠ CAUTION

To prevent unreliable operation or equipment damage, the inlet gas supply pressure must be as specified on the unit rating plate with all other household gas fired appliances operating.

The line pressure supplied to the gas valve must be within the range specified below. The supply pressure can be measured at the gas valve inlet pressure tap or at a hose fitting installed in the gas piping drip leg. The supply pressure must be measured with the burners operating. To measure the gas supply pressure, use the following procedure.

With Power and Gas Off:

1. *Honeywell Model VR8205, or White-Rodgers Models 36E22, or White-Rodgers Model 36F22:* Connect a water manometer or adequate gauge to the "inlet pressure tap" of the gas valve.

   As an alternative method, inlet gas pressure can also be measured by removing the cap from the drip leg and installing a predrilled cap with a hose fitting (Figure 26).

With Power and Gas On:

2. Put furnace into heating cycle and turn on all other gas consuming appliances.

If operating pressures differ from above, make necessary pressure regulator adjustments, check piping size, etc., and/or consult with local utility.

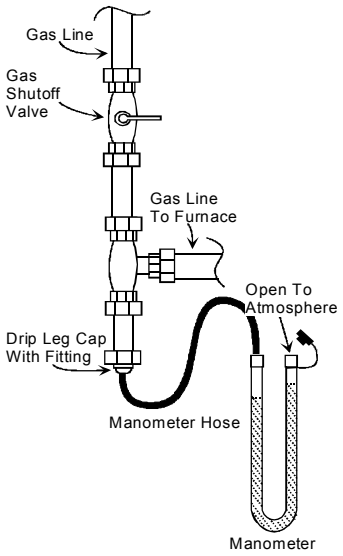


Figure 26 - Measuring Inlet Gas Pressure (Alternate Method)

3. Turn ON the gas supply and operate the furnace and all other gas consuming appliances on the same gas supply line.
4. Measure furnace gas supply pressure with burners firing. Supply pressure must be within the range specified in the table below.

Inlet Gas Supply Pressure		
Natural Gas	Minimum: 5.0" w.c.	Maximum:10.0" w.c.
Propane Gas	Minimum: 11.0" w.c.	Maximum:13.0" w.c.

If supply pressure differs from table, make the necessary adjustments to pressure regulator, gas piping size, etc., and/or consult with local gas utility.

5. Turn OFF gas to furnace at the manual shutoff valve and disconnect manometer. Reinstall plug before turning on gas to furnace.
6. Turn OFF any unnecessary gas appliances started in step 3.

Gas Manifold Pressure Measurement and Adjustment

CAUTION

To prevent unreliable operation or equipment damage, the gas manifold pressure must be as specified on the unit rating plate. Only minor adjustments should be made by adjusting the gas valve pressure regulator.

Only small variations in gas pressure should be made by adjusting the gas valve pressure regulator. The manifold pressure must be measured with the burners operating. To measure and adjust the manifold pressure, use the following procedure.

1. Turn OFF gas to furnace at the manual gas shutoff valve external to the furnace.
2. Connect a calibrated water manometer (or appropriate gas pressure gauge) at the gas valve outlet pressure tap (refer to gas valve figure in previous section).
3. Turn ON the gas supply and operate the furnace.
4. Measure gas manifold pressure with burners firing. Adjust manifold pressure according to the table below:

Manifold Gas Pressure		
Gas	Range	Nominal
Natural	3.2 to 3.8" w.c.	3.5" w.c.
Propane	9.7 to 10.3" w.c.	10.0" w.c.

Gas Input Rate Measurement (Natural Gas Only)

The gas input rate to the furnace must never be greater than that specified on the unit rating plate. To measure natural gas input using the gas meter, use the following procedure.

1. Turn OFF the gas supply to all other gas-burning appliances except the furnace.
2. While the furnace is operating, time and record one complete revolution of the smallest gas meter dial.
3. Calculate the number of seconds per cubic foot (sec/ ft^3) of gas being delivered to the furnace. If the dial is a one cubic foot dial, divide the number of seconds recorded in step 2 by one. If the dial is a two cubic foot dial, divide the number of seconds recorded in step 2 by two.
4. Calculate the furnace input in BTUs per hour (BTU/ hr). Input equals the sum of the installation's gas heating value and a conversion factor (hours to seconds) divided by the number of seconds per cubic foot. The measured input must not be greater than the input indicated on the unit rating plate.

   EXAMPLE:

   Installation's gas heating (HTG) value: 1,000 BTU/ft^3 (Obtained from gas supplier)

   Installation's seconds per cubic foot: 34 sec/ ft^3

   Conversion Factor (hours to seconds): 3600 sec/hr

   Input = (Htg. value x 3600) ÷ seconds per cubic foot

   Input = (1,000 BTU/ft^3 x 3600 sec/hr) ÷ 34 sec/ ft^3

   Input = 106,000 BTU/hr

   This measured input must not be greater than the input indicated on the unit rating plate.

5. Turn ON gas and relight appliances turned off in step 1. Ensure all the appliances are functioning properly and that all pilot burners are operating.

Temperature Rise

Air temperature rise is the temperature difference between supply and return air. The proper amount of temperature rise is usually obtained when the unit is operated at the rated input with the "as shipped" blower speed. If the correct amount of temperature rise is not obtained, it may be necessary to change the blower speed.
An incorrect temperature rise can cause condensing in or overheating of the heat exchanger. Determine and adjust the temperature rise as follows. The temperature rise must be within the range specified on the rating plate or Product Data Bulletin.

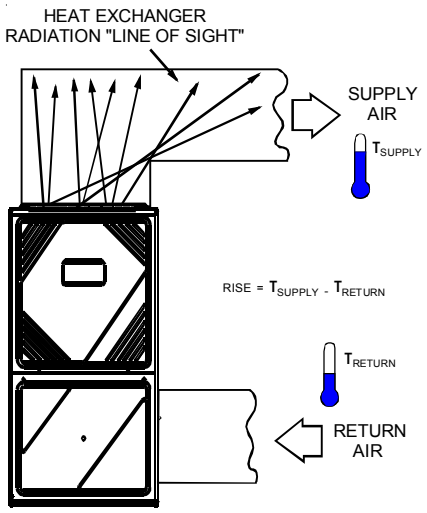


Figure 27 - Temperature Rise Measurement

1. Operate furnace with burners firing approximately 15 minutes. Ensure all registers are open and all duct dampers are in their final (fully or partially open) position.
2. Place thermometers in the return and supply ducts as close to the furnace as possible. Thermometers must not be influenced by radiant heat by being able to "see" the heat exchanger.
3. Subtract the return air temperature from the supply air temperature to determine the air temperature rise. Allow adequate time for thermometer readings to stabilize.
4. Adjust temperature rise by adjusting the circulator blower speed. Increase blower speed to reduce temperature rise. Decrease blower speed to increase temperature rise. Refer to the following section for speed changing details.

Circulator Blower Speed Adjustment

⚠ WARNING

To avoid personal injury or death due to electrical shock, turn OFF power to the furnace before changing speed taps.

This furnace is equipped with a PSC circulator blower motor. This blower provides ease in adjusting blower speeds. Refer to the Product Data Bulletin provides an airflow table, showing the relationship between airflow (CFM) and external static pressure (E.S.P.), for the proper selection of heating and cooling speeds. The cooling blower speed is shipped set on HIGH, and the heating blower speed is set as indicated in the Product Data Bulletin. These blower speeds should be adjusted by the installer to match the installation requirements so as to provide the correct heating temperature rise and the correct cooling CFM.

To adjust the circulator blower speed, proceed as follows:

1. Turn OFF power to the furnace.
2. Select the heating and cooling blower speeds that match the installation requirements from the airflow table in the Product Data Bulletin.
3. Relocate desired motor leads to the circulator blower heat and cool speed terminals on the integrated control module. (Terminals are identified as HEAT and COOL (hot)). If heating and cooling blower speeds are the same, a jumper wire must be used between the heat and cool terminals.
4. Connect all unused blower motor leads to the "PARK" terminals on the integrated control module. Any leads not connected to the "PARK" terminals must be taped.
5. Turn ON power to furnace.
6. Verify proper temperature rise as outlined in *Temperature Rise section*.

Propane Gas Piping Charts

Sizing Between First and Second Stage Regulator*
Maximum Propane Capacities listed are based on 2 psig pressure drop at 10 psig setting.
Capacities in 1,000 BTU/hour.

Pipe or Tubing Length, Feet	Tubing Size, O.D. Type L					Nominal Pipe Size Schedule 40	
	3/8"	1/2"	5/8"	3/4"	7/8"	1/2"	3/4"
10	730	1,700	3,200	5,300	8,300	3,200	7,500
20	500	1,100	2,200	3,700	5,800	2,200	4,200
30	400	920	2,000	2,900	4,700	1,800	4,000
40	370	850	1,700	2,700	4,100	1,600	3,700
50	330	770	1,500	2,400	3,700	1,500	3,400
60	300	700	1,300	2,200	3,300	1,300	3,100
80	260	610	1,200	1,900	2,900	1,200	2,600
100	220	540	1,000	1,700	2,600	1,000	2,300
125	200	490	900	1,400	2,300	900	2,100
150	190	430	830	1,300	2,100	830	1,900
175	170	400	780	1,200	1,900	770	1,700
200	160	380	730	1,100	1,800	720	1,500

To convert to capacities at 15 psig settings - multiply by 1.130
To convert to capacities at 5 psig settings - multiply by 0.879

Sizing Between Single or Second Stage Regulator and Appliance*
Maximum Propane Capacities Listed are Based on 1/2" W.C. pressure drop at 11" W.C. setting.
Capacities in 1,000 BTU/hour.

Pipe or Tubing Length, Feet	Tubing Size, O.D. Type L						Nominal Pipe Size Schedule 40				
	3/8"	1/2"	5/8"	3/4"	7/8"	1-1/8"	1/2"	3/4"	1"	1-1/4"	1-1/2"
10	39	92	199	329	501	935	275	567	1,071	2,205	3,307
20	26	62	131	216	346	630	189	393	732	1,496	2,299
30	21	50	107	181	277	500	152	315	590	1,212	1,858
40	19	41	90	145	233	427	129	267	504	1,039	1,559
50	18	37	79	131	198	376	114	237	448	913	1,417
60	16	35	72	121	187	340	103	217	409	834	1,275
80	13	29	62	104	155	289	89	185	346	724	1,066
100	11	26	55	90	138	255	78	162	307	630	976
125	10	24	48	81	122	224	69	146	275	567	866
150	9	21	43	72	109	202	63	132	252	511	787
200	8	19	39	66	100	187	54	112	209	439	665
250	8	17	36	60	93	172	48	100	185	390	590

*Data in accordance with NFPA pamphlet NO. 54

Circulator Blower Speeds	
Low	Red
Medium Low	Orange
Medium	Blue
High	Black
Common/Neutral	White

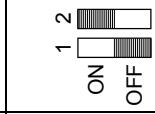
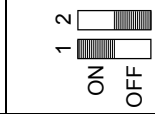
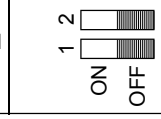
Figure 28
Wiring Designations

Circulator Blower Fan Timing Adjustment

NOTE: Items in this section refer to the **air circulator blower fan**, NOT to the induced draft blower. The induced draft blower timing sequence is not adjustable. The circulator blower fan timing is adjustable only on models with optional "heating fan OFF delay" adjustment pins or switches (Figure 29). It is NOT adjustable in any other circumstances.

As shipped, the circulator blower fan will remain on for 90 seconds after the gas valve closes.

When a call for cooling occurs, the circulator fan comes on and remains on for 45 seconds after the call for cooling ends. During normal heating operation, the circulator fan will come on approximately 37 seconds after the gas valve opens.

	Style A	Style B
60 Second Delay		
90 Second Delay		
120 Second Delay		
180 Second Delay		

Switches viewed in an upflow installation.

Figure 29 - Heating Fan Off Adjustments

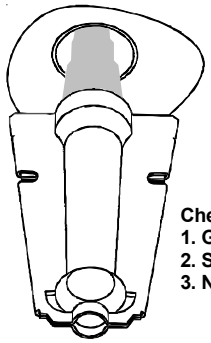
XIII. OPERATIONAL CHECKS

WARNING

TO AVOID PERSONAL INJURY OR DEATH, DO NOT REMOVE ANY INTERNAL COMPARTMENT COVERS OR ATTEMPT ANY ADJUSTMENT. ELECTRICAL COMPONENTS ARE CONTAINED IN BOTH COMPARTMENTS. CONTACT A QUALIFIED SERVICE AGENT AT ONCE IF AN ABNORMAL FLAME APPEARANCE SHOULD DEVELOP.

BURNER FLAME

The burner flames should be inspected with the burner compartment door installed. Flames should be stable, quiet, soft, and blue (dust may cause orange tips but they must not be yellow). Flames should extend directly outward from the burners without curling, floating, or lifting off. Flames must not impinge on the sides of the heat exchanger firing tubes.



Check the burner flames for:
1. Good adjustment
2. Stable, soft and blue
3. Not curling, floating, or lifting off.

Figure 30 - Burner Flame

AUXILIARY LIMIT CONTROL

A manual reset limits are located on or near the blower. To access this auxiliary limit, disconnect the electrical power and remove the blower door. If the limit control opens, the air circulation blower will run continuously. The diagnostic light will flash four times. These symptoms are identical to a trip of the primary limit control.

The auxiliary limit control is designed to prevent furnace operation in case of main blower failure on horizontal and counterflow installations. It may also open if the power supply is interrupted while the furnace is firing.

The auxiliary limit control is suitable for both horizontal right and horizontal left installations. Regardless of airflow direction, it does not need to be relocated.

WARNING

TO AVOID PERSONAL INJURY OR DEATH, DO NOT REMOVE ANY INTERNAL COMPARTMENT COVERS OR ATTEMPT ANY ADJUSTMENT. ELECTRICAL COMPONENTS ARE CONTAINED IN BOTH COMPARTMENTS. CONTACT A QUALIFIED SERVICE AGENT AT ONCE IF AN ABNORMAL FLAME APPEARANCE PREVENT PROPERTY DAMAGE, PERSONAL INJURY OR DEATH DUE TO FIRE, FOLLOW THESE DIRECTIONS FOR THE AUXILIARY LIMIT CONTROL. IF THE AUXILIARY LIMIT CONTROL OPENS, IT MAY BE RESET ONE TIME ONLY.

(**SERVICER'S NOTE:** If it becomes necessary to slide the blower assembly out of the furnace, the auxiliary limit control should be removed first. After the blower assembly is reinstalled, the auxiliary limit must be reinstalled.)

PRIMARY LIMIT

The primary limit control guards against overheating resulting from insufficient conditioned air passing over the heat exchanger. If the primary limit control does not function during this test, the cause must be determined and corrected. Function of this control should be verified by gradually blocking the furnace return air after the furnace has been operating (burners firing) for approximately ten minutes. Check the control as follows:

1. Allow the furnace to operate with burners firing continuously for approximately ten minutes.
2. Gradually block the return air to furnace. Remove airflow blockage when limit control is activated and turns off burners. Airflow blockage causes unit overheating and will produce the following reactions:
   - The gas valve to close and extinguish flame,
   - The induced draft blower to be de-energized after a fifteen second postpurge, and
   - The circulator blower to remain energized continuously until limit control resets.
3. Remove the return air blockage to clear overheating condition. After an acceptable temperature is reached during the cool down period, the limit control will reset and allow the furnace to resume normal operation.

WARNING

TO PREVENT PREMATURE FAILURE OF HEAT EXCHANGER, PROPERTY DAMAGE, PERSONAL INJURY OR DEATH, DO NOT ADJUST THE LIMIT CONTROL (FACTORY SET).

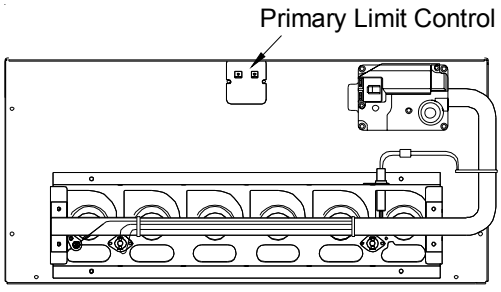


Figure 31 - Primary Limit Control

IMPORTANT NOTE: This unit must not be used as a construction heater during the finishing phases of construction of a new structure. This type of use may result in premature failure due to extremely low return air temperatures and exposure to corrosive or very dirty atmospheres.

These checks establish that the primary limit control is functioning and will respond to a restriction in the return air, or a circulator blower failure. If the primary limit control does not function during this test, the cause must be determined and corrected.

XIV. SAFETY CIRCUIT DESCRIPTION

General

A number of safety circuits are employed to ensure safe and proper furnace operation. These circuits serve to control any potential safety hazards and serve as inputs in the monitoring and diagnosis of abnormal function. These circuits are continuously monitored during furnace operation by the integrated control module.

Integrated Control Module

The integrated control module is an electronic device which controls all furnace operations. Responding to the thermostat, the module initiates and controls normal furnace operation, and monitors and addresses all safety circuits. If a potential safety concern is detected, the module will take the necessary precautions and provide diagnostic information through an LED.

Primary Limit

The primary limit control is located on the partition panel and monitors heat exchanger compartment temperatures. It is a normally-closed (electrically), automatic reset, temperature-activated sensor. The limit guards against the overheating as a resulting of insufficient conditioned air passing over the heat exchanger.

Auxiliary Limit

The auxiliary limit control is located either on or near the circulator blower and monitors heat exchanger compartment temperatures. The control is a normally-closed (electrically), manual-reset, temperature activated sensor. It guards against overheating resulting from insufficient conditioned air passing over the heat exchanger.

Rollout Limits

The rollout limit controls are mounted on the burner/manifold assembly and monitor the burner flame. They are normally-closed (electrically), manual-reset, temperature-activated sensors. This limit guards against burner flames not being properly drawn into the heat exchanger.

Pressure Switches

The pressure switches are normally-open (closed during operation), single-pole single-throw, negative air pressure-activated switches. They monitor the airflow (combustion air and flue products) through the heat exchanger via pressure taps located on the induced draft blower. These switches guard against insufficient airflow (combustion air and flue products) through the heat exchanger.

Flame Sensor

The flame sensor is a probe mounted to the burner/manifold assembly which uses the principle of flame rectification to determine the presence or absence of flame.

XV. TROUBLESHOOTING

Electrostatic Discharge (ESD) Precautions

NOTE: Discharge body's static electricity before touching unit. An electrostatic discharge can adversely affect electrical components.

Use the following precautions during furnace installation and servicing to protect the integrated control module from damage. By putting the furnace, the control, and the person at the same electrostatic potential, these steps will help avoid exposing the integrated control module to electrostatic discharge. This procedure is applicable to both installed and uninstalled (ungrounded) furnaces.

1. Disconnect all power to the furnace. Do not touch the integrated control module or any wire connected to the control prior to discharging your body's electrostatic charge to ground.
2. Firmly touch a clean, unpainted, metal surface of the furnace away from the control. Any tools held in a person's hand during grounding will be discharged.
3. Service integrated control module or connecting wiring following the discharge process in step 2. Use caution not to recharge your body with static electricity; (i.e., do not move or shuffle your feet, do not touch ungrounded objects, etc.). If you come in contact with an ungrounded object, repeat step 2 before touching control or wires.
4. Discharge your body to ground before removing a new control from its container. Follow steps 1 through 3 if installing the control on a furnace. Return any old or new controls to their containers before touching any ungrounded object.

Diagnostic Chart

⚠ WARNING

To avoid electrical shock, injury or death, disconnect electrical power before performing any service or maintenance.

Refer to the troubleshooting chart on the following pages for assistance in determining the source of unit operational problems. The red diagnostic LED blinks to assist in troubleshooting the unit. The number of blinks refer to a specific code.

Resetting From Lockout

Furnace lockout results when a furnace is unable to achieve ignition after three attempts, or when it has lost flame five times during a single call for heat. It is characterized by a non-functioning furnace and a one flash diagnostic LED code from the red LED. If the furnace is in "lockout", it will (or can be) reset in any of the following ways.

1. Automatic reset. The integrated control module will automatically reset itself and attempt to resume normal operations following a one hour lockout period.
2. Manual power interruption. Interrupt 115 volt power to the furnace for 0 - 20 seconds.
3. Manual thermostat cycle. Lower the thermostat so that there is no longer a call for heat for 0 -20 seconds then reset to previous setting.

NOTE: If the condition which originally caused the lockout still exists, the control will return to lockout. Refer to the Diagnostic Chart for aid in determining the cause.

XVI. MAINTENANCE

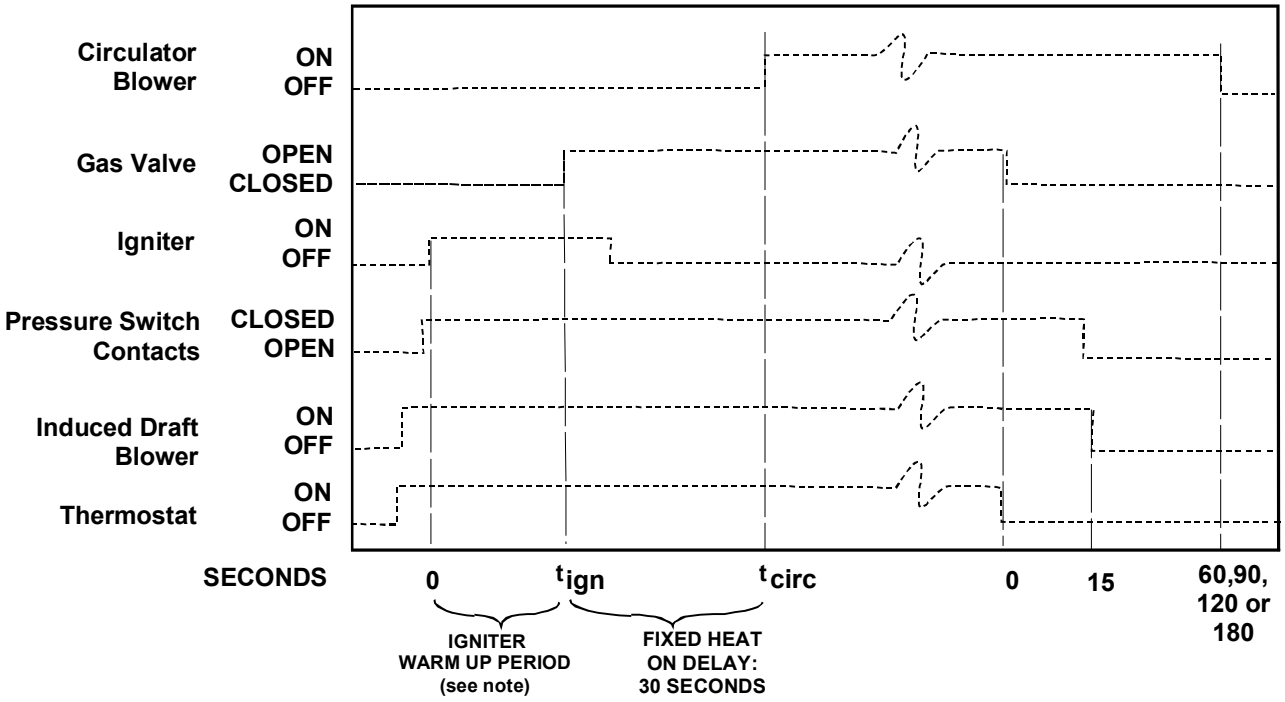
⚠ WARNING

To avoid electrical shock, injury or death, disconnect electrical power before performing any maintenance. If you must handle the igniter, handle with care. Touching the igniter element with bare fingers, rough handling, or vibration could damage the igniter resulting in premature failure. Only a qualified servicer should ever handle the igniter.

Annual inspection

The furnace should be inspected by a qualified installer, or service agency at least once per year. This check should be performed at the beginning of the heating season. This will ensure that all furnace

Timing Chart for Integrated Ignition Control Normal Heating Operation

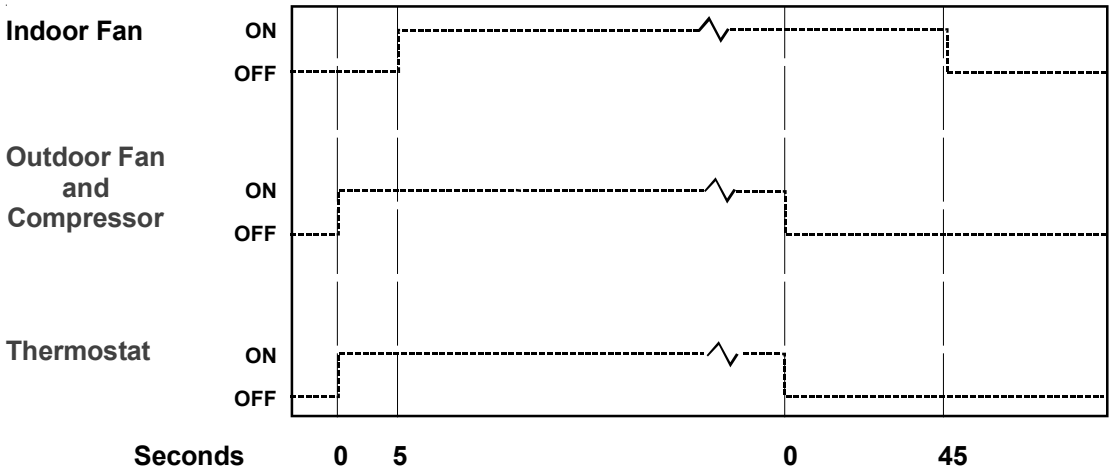


NOTE: **CUSTOM CONTROLS, INC.** INTEGRATED CONTROL MODULE HAS A FIXED STANDARD SEVEN-SECOND IGNITER WARM UP PERIOD (MINI IGNITER).

WHITE-RODGERS 50A55 or 50T55 INTEGRATED CONTROL MODULE HAS A VARIABLE STANDARD IGNITER WARM UP PERIOD BETWEEN A 17-SECOND MAXIMUM AND A FIVE-SECOND MINIMUM.

WHITE-RODGERS 50A65 INTEGRATED CONTROL MODULE HAS A 20-SECOND IGNITER WARM UP PERIOD (SILICON NITRIDE).

Timing Chart for Integrated Ignition Control Normal Cooling Operation



components are in proper working order and that the heating system functions appropriately. Pay particular attention to the following items. Repair or service as necessary.

- Flue pipe system. Check for blockage and/or leakage. Check the outside termination and the connections at and internal to the furnace.
- Heat exchanger. Check for corrosion and/or buildup within the heat exchanger passageways.
- Burners. Check for proper ignition, burner flame, and flame sense.
- Wiring. Check electrical connections for tightness and/or corrosion. Check wires for damage.
- Filters.

Filters

⚠ WARNING

To avoid property damage, personal injury or death, disconnect electrical power before removing filters. Never operate furnace without a filter installed because dust and lint will build up on internal parts resulting in loss of efficiency, equipment damage and possible fire.

A return air filter is not supplied with this furnace; however, there must be a means of filtering all of the return air. The installer will supply filter(s) at the time of installation.

Filter Maintenance

Improper filter maintenance is the most common cause of inadequate heating or cooling performance. Filters should be cleaned (permanent) or replaced (disposable) every two months or as required. When replacing a filter, it must be replaced with a filter of the same type and size.

⚠ WARNING

To prevent property damage, personal injury or death due to electrical shock, disconnect electrical power to the furnace before removing the filter or performing any other maintenance.

Become familiar with filter location and procedures for removal, cleaning and replacing them. If help is needed, contact the installer of the furnace or a qualified servicer.

Filter Removal

Depending on the installation, differing filter arrangements can be applied. Filters can be installed in either the central return register or a side panel external filter rack (upflow only). A media air filter or electronic air cleaner can be used as an alternate filter. Follow the filter sizes given in the Recommended Minimum Filter size table to ensure proper unit performance.

To remove filters from an external filter rack in an upright upflow installation, follow the directions provided with external filter rack kit. To remove internal filters see *Internal Filter Removal* section. Internal filters are an accessory item and are not included with your furnace. For further details, see your distributor.

Upright Filter Removal

To remove filters from an external filter rack in an upright upflow installation, follow the directions provided with external filter rack kit.

Clean, wash and dry a permanent filter. When using a metal filter, both sides should be sprayed with a dust adhesive as recommended on adhesive container. Spray adhesives for use with permanent metal filters can be found at some hardware stores. BE SURE AIRFLOW DIRECTION ARROW POINTS TOWARDS THE BLOWER.

Counterflow Filter Removal

A furnace mounted filter rack ordered from distributor.

NOTE: If using Media Air Cleaner or Electronic Air Cleaner, follow the instructions that came with the air cleaner for proper filter removal, cleaning, and replacement procedures.

The furnace-mounted filter rack is mounted on the top of the furnace. Two filters fit into the rack and rest against the sides of the return air plenum, forming a “V” above the furnace.

Inspect the filters frequently and clean or replace when necessary. In some installations, the filters can be inspected only after the electrical power is disconnected and the optional access door in the return air plenum removed. If the access door is not present, proceed as follows:

1. Disconnect the electrical power.
2. Remove the non-louvered door from the furnace.
3. Remove the left filter by reaching to the left side of the blower, pushing the filter up slightly to remove it from the filter rack, and pulling it down to the left of the blower and out the blower door. Repeat with the right filter.
4. Inspect filter. If your dirty filter is the disposable type, replace dirty with the same type and size filter. If your dirty filter is a permanent metal filter, clean as follows:
   - Wash, rinse, and dry the permanent filters. Both sides should then be sprayed with a filter adhesive as is recommended on the adhesive container. Many hardware stores stock spray adhesives for use with permanent filters.
   - If badly torn or uncleanable, these filters must be replaced by equal size permanent, high velocity filters. Throwaway filters must not be used as replacement for permanent filters. Under normal use, permanent filters should last for several years.
5. To reinstall the filters, first MAKE CERTAIN THE AIRFLOW DIRECTION ARROW POINTS TOWARDS THE FURNACE. Then insert the filters from the left side of the blower. Starting with the right filter, push the filter into the plenum so that the bottom of the filter rests in the filter rack and the upper edge rests against the side of the plenum. Repeat with the left filter (Figure 33).
6. Replace the blower door, then reconnect the electrical power.

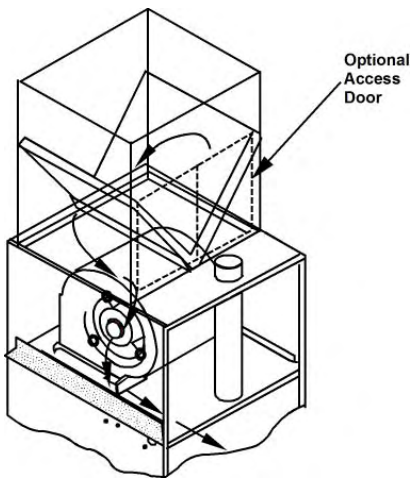


Figure 32 - Furnace Mounted Filter Rack (Counterflow)

Induced Draft and Circulator Blower Motors

The bearings in the induced draft blower and circulator blower motors are permanently lubricated by the manufacturer. No further lubrication is required. Check motor windings for accumulation of dust which may cause overheating. Clean as necessary.

Flame Sensor (Qualified Servicer Only)

Under some conditions, the fuel or air supply can create a nearly invisible coating on the flame sensor. This coating acts as an insulator causing a drop in the flame sense signal. If the flame sense signal drops too low the furnace will not sense flame and will lock out. The flame sensor should be carefully cleaned by a qualified servicer using emery cloth or steel wool. Following cleaning, the flame sense signal should be as indicated in the Specifications Sheet.

Igniter (Qualified Servicer Only)

If the igniter and the surrounding air are at about 70°F and the igniter wires are not connected to any other electrical components, the resistance of the igniter should not exceed 200 ohms. If it does, the igniter should be replaced.

Flue Passages (Qualified Servicer Only)

The heat exchanger flue passageways should be inspected at the beginning of each heating season. If necessary, clean the passageways as outlined below.

1. Shut off electric power and gas supply to the furnace.
2. Remove burner assembly by disconnecting the gas line and removing the manifold brackets from the partition panel.
3. Remove the flue from the induced draft blower and the collector box from the partition panel.
4. The primary heat exchanger tubes can be cleaned using a round wire brush attached to a length of high grade stainless steel cable, such as drain cleanout cable. Attach a variable speed reversible drill to the other end of the spring cable. Slowly rotate the cable with the drill and insert it into one of the primary heat exchanger tubes. While reversing the drill, work the cable in and out several times to obtain sufficient cleaning. Use a large cable for the large tube, and then repeat the operation with a small cable for the smaller tube. Repeat for each tube.
5. When all heat exchanger tubes have been cleaned, replace the parts in the reverse order in which they were removed.
6. To reduce the chances of repeated fouling of the heat exchanger, perform the steps listed in *Section XII*, *Start-up Procedure and Adjustment*.

Burners

⚠ WARNING

To prevent personal injury or death, do not remove any internal compartment covers or attempt any adjustment. Electrical components are contained in both compartments. Contact a qualified service agent at once if an abnormal flame appearance should develop.

Periodically during the heating season make a visual check of the burner flames. Turn the furnace on at the thermostat. Wait a few minutes, since any dislodged dust will alter the normal flame appearance. Flames should be stable, quiet, soft and blue with slightly orange tips. They should not be yellow. They should extend directly outward from the burner ports without curling downward, floating or lifting off the ports.

Cleaning (Qualified Servicer Only)

1. Shut off electric power and gas supply to the furnace.
2. Remove screws securing manifold to burner bracket. Slightly pull manifold out and away from burner bracket. Burners will drop. Re-secure manifold to burner bracket.
3. Tilt burners to slotted side of burner bracket. Rotate burners clockwise to remove.
4. Use bottle brush to clean burner insert and inside of burner.
5. Replace burner (opposite of removal). Ensure burners are fully seated on burner bracket tabs and are properly aligned.
6. Turn on electric power and gas supply to the furnace.
7. Check furnace for proper operation. Refer to *"Operational Checks"* section to verify burner flame characteristics.

XVII. Before Leaving an Installation

- Cycle the furnace with the thermostat at least three times. Verify cooling and fan only operation.
- Review the Owner's Manual with the homeowner and discuss proper furnace operation and maintenance.
- Leave literature packet near furnace.

XVIII. Repair and Replacement Parts

- When ordering any of the listed functional parts, be sure to provide the furnace model, manufacturing, and serial numbers with the order.
- Although only functional parts are shown in the parts list, all sheet metal parts, doors, etc. may be ordered by description.
- Parts are available from your Amana® distributor.

Functional Parts List-

Single Stage Gas Valve	Blower/Box Gasket
Natural Gas Orifice	Rollout Limit Switch
Propane Gas Orifice	Auxiliary Limit Switch
Burner	Heat Exchanger
Hot Surface Igniter	Door Switch
Flame Sensor	Transformer
Gas Manifold	Blower Wheel
Ignition Control	Blower Housing
Blower Mounting Bracket	Blower Cutoff
Pressure Switch	Blower Motor
Pressure Switch Hose	Motor Mount Bracket
Induced Draft Blower	Capacitor
Collector Box	

Troubleshooting Chart

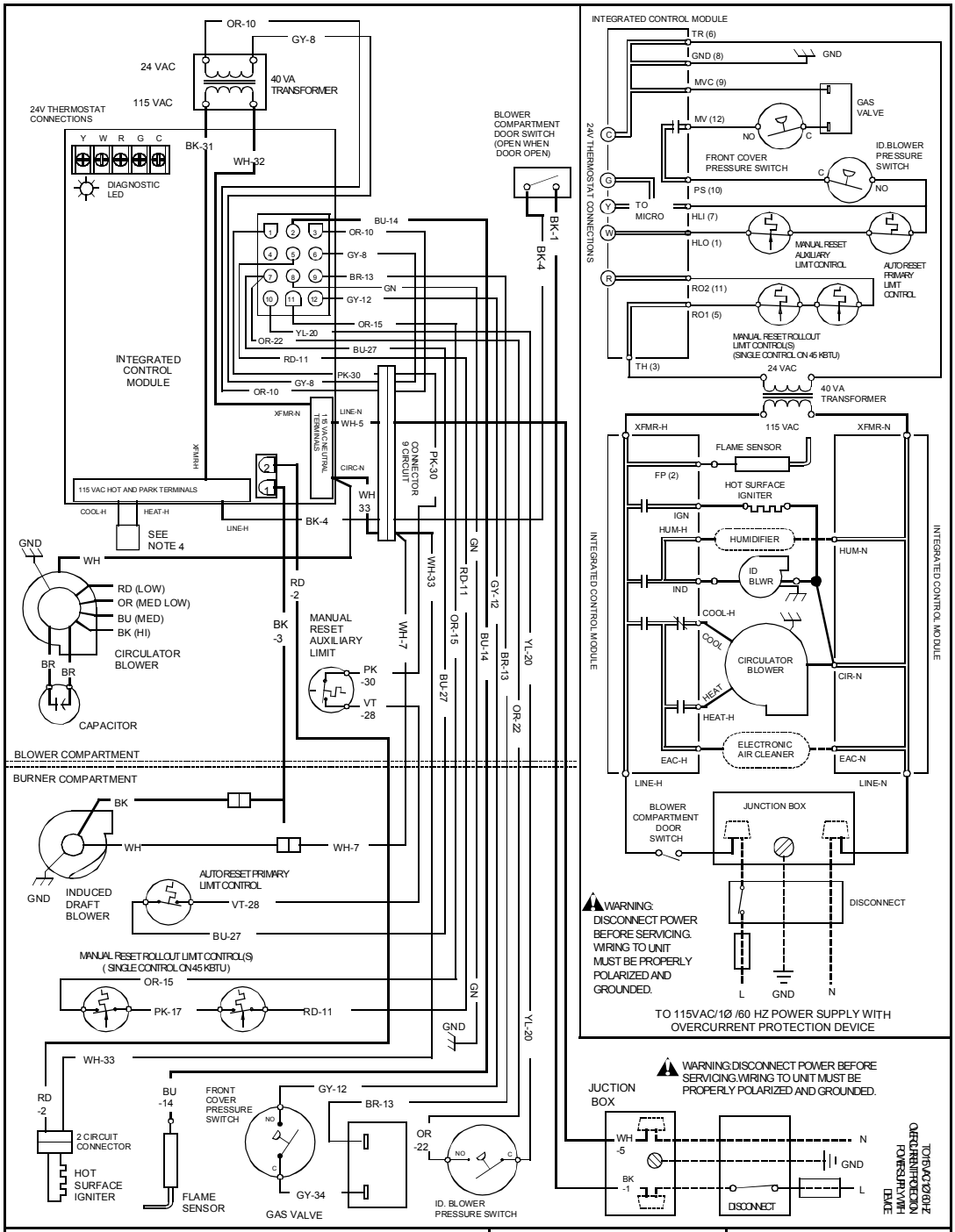
Symptoms of Abnormal Operation	Associated LED Code[2]	Fault Description(s)	Possible Causes	Corrective Action	Cautions and Notes
• Furnace fails to operate. • Integrated control module diagnostic **LED** provides **no signal**.	NONE	• No 115 volt power to furnace, or no 24 volt power to integrated control module. • Blown fuse or circuit breaker. • No signal from thermostat.	• Manual disconnect switch OFF, door switch open, or 24 volt wires improperly connected or loose. • Blown fuse or circuit breaker. • Improper thermostat connection or setting.	• Assure 115 and 24 volt power to furnace integrated control module. • Check integrated control module fuse (3A). Replace if necessary. • Check for possible shorts in 115 and 24 volt circuits. Repair as necessary.	• Turn power OFF prior to repair. • Replace integrated control module fuse with 3A automotive fuse.
• Furnace fails to operate. • Integrated control module diagnostic **LED** is lit **continuously**.	 CONTINUOUS ON	• Integrated control module has an internal fault.	• Integrated control module has an internal fault.	• Replace bad integrated control module.	• Turn power OFF prior to repair. • Read precautions in “Electrostatic Discharge” section of manual.
• Furnace fails to operate. • Integrated control module diagnostic **LED** is flashing **ONE** (1) flash.	 1 FLASH	• Furnace lockout due to an excessive number of ignition “retries” (3 total) or “recycles (5 total)[1].	• Failure to establish flame. Cause may be no gas to burners, bad igniter or igniter alignment, improper orifices, or coated/oxidized or improperly connected flame sensor. • Loss of flame after establishment. Cause may be interrupted gas supply, lazy burner flames (improper gas pressure or restriction in flue or improper induced draft blower performance.	• Locate and correct gas interruption. • Replace or realign igniter. • Check flame sense signal. Sand sensor if coated and/or oxidized. • Check flue piping for blockage, proper length, elbows, and termination. • Verify proper induced draft blower performance.	• Turn power OFF prior to repair. • Igniter is fragile, handle with care. • Sand flame sensor with emery cloth. • See “Combustion and Ventilation Air Requirements” and “Category I Venting (Vertical Venting)” section for details.
• Furnace fails to operate. • Integrated control module diagnostic **LED** is flashing **TWO** (2) flashes.	 2 FLASHES	• Pressure switch circuit is closed. • Induced draft blower **is not** operating.	• Induced draft blower pressure switch contacts sticking. • Shorts in pressure switch circuit.	• Replace induced draft blower pressure switch. • Repair short.	• Turn power OFF prior to repair. • Replace pressure switch with proper replacement part.
• Induced draft blower runs continuously with no further furnace operation. • Integrated control module diagnostic **LED** is flashing **THREE** (3) flashes.	 3 FLASHES	• Pressure switch circuit not closed. • Induced draft blower **is** operating.	• Pressure switch hose blocked, pinched or connected improperly. • Blocked flue or weak induced draft blower. • Incorrect pressure switch setpoint or malfunctioning switch contacts. • Loose or improperly connected wiring.	• Inspect pressure switch hose. Repair, if necessary, • Inspect flue for blockage, proper length, elbows, and termination. • Correct pressure switch setpoint or contact motion. • Tighten or correct wiring connection.	• Turn power OFF prior to repair. • See “Combustion and Ventilation Air Requirements” and “Category I Venting (Vertical Venting)” section for details. • Replace pressure switch with proper replacement part.

[1]Integrated control module will automatically attempt to reset from lockout after one hour.

Troubleshooting Chart

Symptoms of Abnormal Operation	Associated LED Code[2]	Fault Description(s)	Possible Causes	Corrective Action	Cautions and Notes
• Circulator blower runs continuously. No furnace operation. • Integrated control module diagnostic **LED** is flashing **FOUR** (4) flashes.	 4 FLASHES	• Primary or auxiliary limit circuit is open. • Rollout limit circuit is open.	• Insufficient conditioned air over the heat exchanger. Blocked filters, restrictive ductwork, improper circulator blower speed, or failed circulator blower. • Flame rollout. • Misaligned burners, blocked flue and/or air inlet pipe, or failed induced draft blower. • Loose or improperly connected wiring.	• Check filters and ductwork for blockage. Clean filters or remove obstruction. • Check circulator blower speed and performance. Correct speed or replace blower if necessary. • Check burners for proper alignment. • Check flue and air inlet piping for blockage, proper length, elbows, and termination. Correct as necessary. • Check induced draft blower for proper performance. Replace, if necessary. • Tighten or correct wiring connection.	• Turn power OFF prior to repair. • See Product Data Bulletin for allowable rise range and proper circulator speed. • See “Vent/Flue Pipe” section for piping details. • Replace pressure switch with proper replacement part.
• Furnace fails to operate. • Integrated control module diagnostic **LED** is flashing **SIX** (6) flashes.	 6 FLASHES	• Polarity of 115 volt power is reversed.	• Polarity of 115 volt AC power to furnace or integrated control module is reversed. • Poor unit ground.	• Review wiring diagram to correct polarity. • Verify proper ground. Correct if necessary. • Check and correct wiring.	• Turn power OFF prior to repair.
• Induced draft blower runs continuously. No furnace operation. • Integrated control module diagnostic **LED** is flashing **SEVEN** (7) flashes.	 7 FLASHES	• Flame sense microamp signal is low.	• Flame sensor is coated/ oxidized. • Flame sensor incorrectly positioned in burner flame. • Lazy burner flame due to improper gas pressure or combustion air.	• Sand flame sensor is coated/oxidized. • Inspect for proper sensor alignment. • Check inlet air piping for blockage, proper length, elbows, and termination. • Compare current gas pressure to rating plate info. Adjust as needed.	• Turn power OFF prior to repair. • Sand flame sensor with emery clot. • See “Vent/Flue Pipe” section for piping details. • See rating plate for proper gas pressure.
• Induced draft blower runs continuously. No furnace operation. • Integrated control module diagnostic **LED** is flashing **continuously.**	 CONTINUOUS FLASHING	• Flame sensed with no call for heat.	• Short to ground in flame sense circuit. • Lingering burner flame. • Slow closing gas valve	• Correct short at flame sensor or in flame sensor wiring. • Check for lingering flame • Verify proper operation of gas valve	• Turn power OFF prior to repair.

GCID WIRING DIAGRAM



- 0 STEADY ON = REPLACE CONTROL
- 1 1 FLASH = SYSTEM LOCKOUT (RETRIES/RECYCLES EXCEEDED)
- 2 2 FLASHES = PRESSURE SWITCH STUCK CLOSED
- 3 3 FLASHES = PRESSURE SWITCH STUCK OPEN
- 4 4 FLASHES = OPEN PRIMARY OR AUXILIARY LIMIT
- 5 5 FLASHES = OPEN ROLLOUT LIMIT
- 6 6 FLASHES = 115V AC POWER REVERSED OR POOR UNIT GROUND
- 7 7 FLASHES = LOW FLAME SENSE SIGNAL
- C CONTINUOUS FLASHES = UNANTICIPATED FLAME PRESENT

- LOW VOLTAGE (24V)
- LOW VOLTAGE FIELD
- HI VOLTAGE (115V)
- HI VOLTAGE FIELD
- JUNCTION
- TERMINAL
- INTERNAL TO INTEGRATED CONTROL
- PLUG CONNECTION

- EQUIPMENT GND
- FIELD GND
- FIELD SPLICE
- SWITCH (TEMP.)
- IGNITER
- SWITCH (PRESS.)
- OVERCURRENT PROT. DEVICE

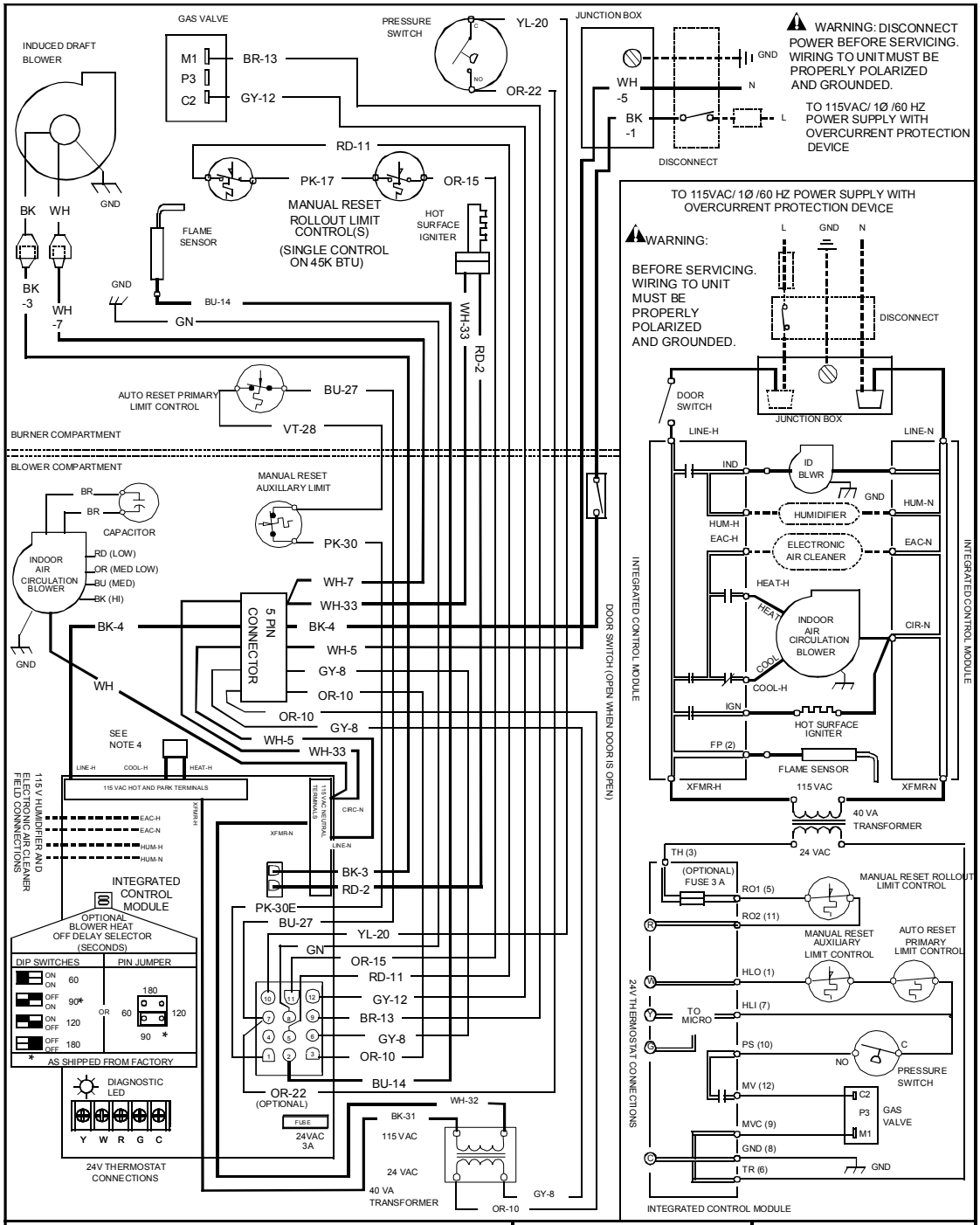
COLOR CODES:

YL YELLOW	PK PINK
OR ORANGE	BR BROWN
VT VIOLET	WH WHITE
GN GREEN	BU BLUE
BK BLACK	GY GRAY
	RD RED

20479301 REV.00

NOTES:
1. SET HEAT ANTICIPATOR ON ROOM THERMOSTAT AT 0.7 AMPS.
2. MANUFACTURER'S SPECIFIED REPLACEMENT PARTS MUST BE USED WHEN SERVICING.
3. IF ANY OF THE ORIGINAL WIRE AS SUPPLIED WITH THE FURNACE MUST BE REPLACED, IT MUST BE REPLACED WITH WIRING MATERIAL HAVING A TEMPERATURE RATING OF AT LEAST 105°C. USE COPPER CONDUCTORS ONLY.
4. IF HEATING AND COOLING BLOWER SPEEDS ARE NOT THE SAME DISCARD JUMPER BEFORE CONNECTING BLOWER LEADS. UNUSED BLOWER LEADS MUST BE PLACED ON "PARK" TERMINALS OF INTEGRATED CONTROL OR TAPED.
5. UNIT MUST BE PERMANENTLY GROUNDED AND CONFORM TO N.E.C. AND LOCAL CODES.

GUID/GUIE WIRING DIAGRAM



- STEADY ON = REPLACE CONTROL
- 1 FLASH = SYSTEM LOCKOUT (RETRIES/RECYCLES EXCEEDED)
- 2 FLASHES = PRESSURE SWITCH STUCK CLOSED
- 3 FLASHES = PRESSURE SWITCH STUCK OPEN
- 4 FLASHES = OPEN PRIMARY OR AUXILIARY LIMIT
- 5 FLASHES = OPEN ROLLOUT LIMIT
- 6 FLASHES = 115V AC POWER REVERSED OR POOR UNIT GROUND
- 7 FLASHES = LOW FLAME SENSE SIGNAL
- CONTINUOUS FLASHES = UNANTICIPATED FLAME PRESENT

- LOW VOLTAGE (24V)
- LOW VOLTAGE FIELD
- HI VOLTAGE (115V)
- HI VOLTAGE FIELD
- JUNCTION
- TERMINAL
- INTERNAL TO INTEGRATED CONTROL
- PLUG CONNECTION

- EQUIPMENT GND
- FIELD GND
- FIELD SPLICE
- SWITCH (TEMP.)
- IGNITER
- SWITCH (PRESS.)
- OVERCURRENT PROT. DEVICE

COLOR CODES:	
YL YELLOW	PK PINK
OR ORANGE	BR BROWN
VT VIOLET	WH WHITE
GN GREEN	BU BLUE
BK BLACK	GY GRAY
	RD RED

20302001 REV.01

NOTES:
1. SET HEAT ANTICIPATOR ON ROOM THERMOSTAT AT 0.7 AMPS.
2. MANUFACTURER'S SPECIFIED REPLACEMENT PARTS MUST BE USED WHEN SERVICING.
3. IF ANY OF THE ORIGINAL WIRE AS SUPPLIED WITH THE FURNACE MUST BE REPLACED, IT MUST BE REPLACED WITH WIRING MATERIAL HAVING A TEMPERATURE RATING OF AT LEAST 105
4. IF HEATING AND COOLING BLOWER SPEEDS ARE NOT THE SAME DISCARD JUMPER BEFORE CONNECTING BLOWER LEADS. UNUSED BLOWER LEADS MUST BE PLACED ON "PARK" TERMINALS OF INTEGRATED CONTROL OR TAPED.
5. UNIT MUST BE PERMANENTLY GROUNDED AND CONFORM TO N.E.C. AND LOCAL CODES.
6. BLOWER HEAT OFF DELAY IS FIXED AT 90 SECONDS WITHOUT OPTIONAL BLOWER HEAT OFF DELAY SELECTOR.

Minimum Filter Area (in^2)

[Permanent based on 600 ft/min filter face velocity - Disposable based on 600 ft/min filter face velocity]

GUID Permanent Minimum Filter Area (in^2)

		COOLING AIRFLOW REQUIREMENT (CFM)						
	Model	600	800	1000	1200	1400	1600	2000
Input__Airflow	045__30	168*	192	240	288	---	---	---
	070__30	251*	251*	251*	288	'---	'---	'---
	070__40	---	---	251*	288	336	384	---
	090__30	'305*	'305*	'305*	'305*	'---	'---	'---
	090__50	---	---	---	305*	336	384	480
	115__50	---	---	---	419*	419*	419*	480

GUID Disposable Minimum Filter Area (in^2)

		COOLING AIRFLOW REQUIREMENT (CFM)						
	Model	600	800	1000	1200	1400	1600	2000
Input__Airflow	045__30	335*	384	480	576	---	---	---
	070__30	503*	503*	503*	576	'---	'---	'---
	070__40	---	---	503*	576	672	768	---
	090__30	'610*	'610*	'610*	'610*	'---	'---	'---
	090__50	---	---	---	610*	672	768	960
	115__50	---	---	---	838*	762*	768	960

GCID Permanent Minimum Filter Area (in^2)

		COOLING AIRFLOW REQUIREMENT (CFM)						
	Model	600	800	1000	1200	1400	1600	2000
Input_Airflow	070__30	210*	210*	240	288	'---	'---	---
	090__50	---	---	---	288	336*	384	480
	140__50	---	---	---	419*	419*	419*	480

GCID Disposable Minimum Filter Area (in^2)

		COOLING AIRFLOW REQUIREMENT (CFM)						
	Model	600	800	1000	1200	1400	1600	2000
	070__30	419*	419*	480	576	'---	'---	---
	090__50	---	---	---	576	672	768	960
	140__50	---	---	699*	699*	699*	768	'---

GUIE Permanent Minimum Filter Area (in^2)

		COOLING AIRFLOW REQUIREMENT (CFM)						
	Model	600	800	1000	1200	1400	1600	2000
Input__Airflow	045__30	168*	192	240	288	---	---	---
	070__40	---	---	251*	288	336	384	---
	090__40	---	---	---	305*	336	384	480
	090__50	---	---	---	305*	336	384	480
	115__50	---	---	---	381*	381*	384	480

GUIE Disposable Minimum Filter Area (in^2)

		COOLING AIRFLOW REQUIREMENT (CFM)						
	Model	600	800	1000	1200	1400	1600	2000
Input__Airflow	045__30	335*	384	480	576	---	---	---
	070__40	---	---	503*	576	672	768	---
	090__40	610*	610*	---	610*	672	768	960
	090__50	---	---	---	610*	672	768	960
	115__50	---	---	---	762*	762*	768	960

[Based on 600 ft/min filter face velocity]

[Based on 300 ft/min filter face velocity]

*Minimum filter area dictated by heating airflow requirement.

©2004 Goodman Company, L.P.